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## Francisco Franco at 80

### His Slowing Down, but Gives No Hint of Retiring

By Henry Giniger

BARCELONA, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Francisco Franco, 80, celebrated his 80th birthday yesterday with no indication that he was ready to end his 33-year rule over Spain.

There was neither ceremony nor festivity to mark the event at the Pardo Palace on the outskirts of Madrid where the ex-lives in increasing remoteness from his subjects. Public opinion came in hundreds of telegrams that poured into the palace and in press reviews that "extremely devoted to service of Spain," as the king daily Ya put it.

His birthday made the celebration limited but apparently using number of Spaniards worry about politics more than ever of what one of "Spain's biggest problems" is: fact that a political remark by personal dictation is on the wane with the king who is and that is in store afterward is down.

The Spanish problem is especially biological," remarked a local scientist. Gen. Franco's is by all accounts good man of his age. But in few of many Spaniards who are anxious for political change who believe it will not occur while he is in power, his



Generalissimo Franco

physical and mental abilities are good for a retired chief of state, not for an active one.

The succession is elaborately laid out in a series of laws and decrees. Prince Juan Carlos of the House of Bourbon, who will be 35 in January, will ascend a throne that has been vacant since 1831 when his grandfather, Alfonso XIII, was sent into exile and the second republic proclaimed.

The new king's premier, by a decree promulgated in July, will be the present vice-premier, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, a

tough, conservative associate of Gen. Franco who supports the present way of running things.

Gen. Franco now combines in his own person the functions of chief of state, premier, head of the armed forces and leader of the so-called National Movement, the political arm of the government and the only authorized political grouping in Spain.

To the extent that it is possible to know anything about this opaque regime, it has become obvious that the general has slowed up considerably in carrying out these functions.

He presides at a cabinet meeting every other Friday. The meetings used to begin in mid-morning and run far into the night, with a myriad of details discussed and settled. Now the meetings do not run for more than three or four hours. Most of the decisions have been prepared beforehand in informal cabinet meetings held by Adm. Carrero.

On the ceremonial side, the load also has been lightened. While he still receives a large number of civil and military delegations, as well as foreign dignitaries, during the week, Gen. Franco's public appearances have greatly decreased from the time when he made frequent meet-the-people tours.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Police Act To Cut Off IRA Chiefs

### Dublin, London Swap Intelligence

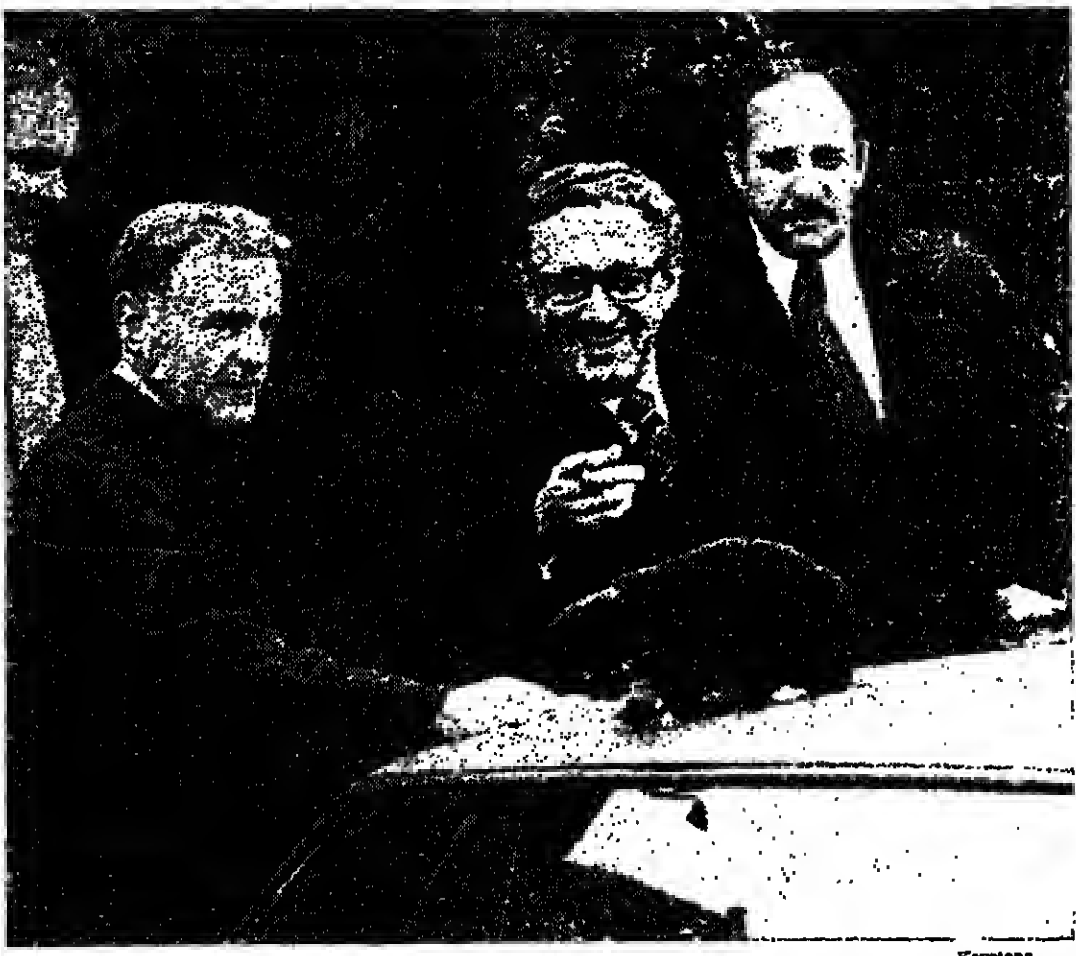
DUBLIN, Dec. 4 (AP).—Irish and British security chiefs traded secrets today in a campaign to trap commanders of the outlawed Irish Republican Army now believed to be fleeing to England and Northern Ireland to evade arrest in the Irish Republic.

Security information, including the names of suspected IRA chieftains, their known hideouts and haunts, were exchanged by intelligence officers across the frontier separating the republic from Northern Ireland, a British province.

The information exchange, believed the first of its kind since sectarian violence exploded in the North in 1969, occurred as Irish and British authorities ordered an alert at all airports and airports to bottle up the IRA fugitives.

Dozens of IRA leaders were reported to have fled to the comparative safety of Roman Catholic districts in Northern Ireland, where guerrillas have been battling for more than three years to oust the British.

They feared widespread action against them after the signing into law yesterday by President Eamon de Valera, one of the founders of the IRA who fought the British for the republic's independence more than 50 years ago—of tough anti-guerrilla legislation.



KISSINGER AND THE CAT—A smiling Henry Kissinger, leaving yesterday's talks with Hanoi representatives, found a black cat perched on the roof of his automobile.

## Amid Signs Accord Is Near

## Kissinger, Tho Confer for 5 Hours

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Henry A. Kissinger, the U.S. peace negotiator, met with North Vietnamese representatives in two private sessions today amid increasing indications that agreement is not far away.

Mr. Kissinger met with two North Vietnamese negotiators, Le Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy, for five hours at two sites in suburban Paris this morning and this afternoon. At the Florida White House, officials announced that another meeting was scheduled tomorrow.

Neither Mr. Kissinger nor Mr. Tho had any comment after today's sessions. Each meeting lasted 2 1/2 hours, the morning session in Champs-Élysées, near the North Vietnamese delegation headquarters, and the afternoon session at Sainte-Gemmes, west of Paris.

Before arriving here yesterday, he spent eight hours meeting with Nguyen Phu Duc, a special assistant to President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam, exploring various formulas for this and other problems troubling Saigon.

Mr. Lam said today that the original U.S.-North Vietnamese draft peace agreement of Oct. 26 "makes no mention" of North Vietnamese forces in South Vietnam, which Saigon estimates to be 300,000—more than twice the U.S. estimate. He said Saigon was insisting that the question of North Vietnamese withdrawal be "described one way or another" in the agreement.

Reports from Saigon during the weekend indicated that the United States and North Vietnam had reached an "understanding" on Hanoi's troop regroupment and eventual withdrawal.

Mr. Lam said that Saigon also objected to the language in the draft agreement referring to the National Council of Reconciliation and Concord, the coalition body that is to come into being after the cease-fire. He said "we cannot accept" that the council be called a "power or governmental structure" and said its powers should be limited to supervising elections.

He said Saigon objected to the council's having a structure going from the "summit to the village level" and said that such functions went "far beyond organizing elections."

"All that must be clarified," he said.

## Cost of Living Council

## Appoints Rumsfeld

## Ambassador to NATO

By Lou Cannon

BISCAYNE, Fla., Dec. 4.—President Nixon today named Donald A. Rumsfeld as permanent representative to the Cost of Living Council, and elevated him to the rank of ambassador.

Rumsfeld, 40, will replace M. Kennedy, a former U.S. ambassador to the United Kingdom, who will return to his post in London.

Mr. Rumsfeld, a former U.S. ambassador to the United Kingdom, who will return to his post in London, is a son of an Italian immigrant, who is fluent in the language, has made it known he would like to end his career in this post.

## Laird Says Pentagon Budget Will Rise Above \$80 Billion

By Fred Farnis

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird went to Brussels today intending to urge the NATO members not to "make unilateral cuts in defense budgets" at this time.

He told newsmen at Andrews Air Force Base near here that the Pentagon's budget for the next fiscal year will be raised to more than \$80 billion from the present \$76 billion figure.

The increase in defense spending, he said, is needed to maintain Western military power and thus enhance the allied negotiating position with the Soviet bloc.

Mr. Laird said he intended to tell the ministers from other North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries at the Brussels conference this week that "this is not the time to make unilateral cuts in defense budgets."

Such cuts, he said, would "show weakness at this time and... would jeopardize negotiations with the Soviet bloc," especially on mutual balanced force reductions.



Donald Rumsfeld

## U.S. to Get Cuba's Views on Hijacks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (WP).—Switzerland's Ambassador to Cuba, Silvio Masana, who represents the United States in discussions with Havana on a hijacking agreement, will arrive here tonight for meetings with Secretary of State William F. Rogers and other U.S. officials.

He is to meet with Mr. Rogers early tomorrow morning before Mr. Rogers leaves at 9:30 a.m. for a NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels.

Mr. Masana was invited to Washington to give the State Department "first-hand, the benefit of his discussions with the Cuban authorities," officials said.

In another development, Cuba agreed to resume flights of 3,400 Cuban refugees to the United States on Dec. 11. State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray said today that there would be one flight from Havana to Miami every weekday.

## Russia Said to Refuse Egypt Any Promise of New Arms

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Dec. 4 (NYT).—An Egyptian military delegation led by Gen. Hossni Mubarak of the air force has returned from Moscow amid indications that Soviet-Egyptian relations remain almost as distant as they were after President Anwar Sadat abruptly expelled 20,000 Soviet military advisers in July.

According to informed diplomatic sources, the Russians made no promise to supply Egypt with new categories of weapons, and no new technicians will be sent in substantial numbers.

When Premier Anwar Sadat went to Moscow in mid-October, the Russians agreed only to resume deliveries—interrupted since July—of replacements and spare parts for existing Soviet weaponry.

Thus, it appears, there has been no change in the basic issue of Egyptian-Soviet relations, which has been at the root of Mr. Sadat's difficulties with the Egyptian Army. The issue is the Soviet refusal to provide offensive weapons to Egypt in the form of fighter-bombers and ground-to-ground missiles capable of striking at Israel.

## Global Unions to Counter Global Companies?

By Harry Bernstein

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Union leaders from 23 nations have agreed on broad plans to bargain together for all workers employed by giant global corporations regardless of where the multinational giants locate their plants.

Worldwide union councils are being formed to "lay the basis for multinational bargaining with nine international enterprises," said Dan Benedict, assistant secretary of the International Metal Workers Federation, which called the conference of unions here.

The goal is for workers in all countries where a global corporation has plants to join forces so the company cannot "play one nation's workers off against the other as they now do," Mr. Benedict said.

This could mean that when a strike is called at, say, a General Motors factory in England, workers in the United States and

other countries with GM operations would also strike, union leaders agreed.

Within the next few months, the nine worldwide trade union councils will meet separately to formulate plans for dealing with workers at Ford, Chrysler, GM, Singer, General Electric, Fiat, Citroën, SKF, Toyota, Nissan and Brown, Boveri.

The union leaders said they feel forced to unite because of the growing power of the international giants which they claim would, within the next decade, control 75 percent of the world's manufacturing output.

The unions plans include establishment of common expiration dates for contracts at all plants of a multinational firm and coordination of bargaining goals, so that while wage scales would still

## Japanese Islands Shaken by Quake

TOKYO, Dec. 4 (AP).—A powerful earthquake shook Japanese islands in the Pacific and metropolitan Tokyo today, damaging roads and disrupting telephone service. There were no reports of casualties.

Early reports from Echigo Island, near the center of the tremor, indicated that roads had been destroyed and that 10,000 inhabitants had fled their homes. Echigo is about 200 miles south-east of Tokyo.

Police said telephone service on the island was disrupted, and officials of All Nippon Airways said that electrical service had been cut.

Commuter trains in the metropolitan Tokyo area were halted for 15 minutes by the quake.

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## U.S. Envoy at Helsinki Urges Well-Prepared Conference

HELSINKI, Dec. 4 (AP).—The United States said today that a carefully prepared conference on European security can make a "genuine contribution" to European reconciliation and that "Europe's security is indivisible from our own."

Speaking at the meeting of 34 nations that is preparing a security conference, Ambassador Val Peterson said, "We have before us a new and unique opportunity to contribute to this evolving structure of peace."

But he stressed the need for careful preparation that will assure results if a conference of foreign ministers is convened.

For the Soviet Union, which has long urged a European security conference, the aim has been to get agreement that a conference will be held and leave the agenda rather vague.

Least Resistance

Mr. Peterson said that in the American view, "it would be a mistake to simply take the path of least resistance and to confine ourselves to seeking agreement only on the arrangements for an eventual conference."

"To do this would be to miss the opportunity before us to prepare for a conference which can have meaningful results."

The Soviet Union has proposed that the conference be opened next June in Helsinki, but Mr. Peterson said that the best approach would be to agree on agenda items and only then decide on the level and site of the conference.

Although the American speech was in accord with the low key of other opening policy statements, Mr. Peterson did outline a position at odds with the Soviet Union's view on key points.

"We look forward to the day when Europe will no longer be divided," Mr. Peterson said, referring to the American position that any conference should break down barriers between states.

Confirmation of Division

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, seeks one more confirmation of division between East and West that arose from World War II and acknowledged that the West cannot impinge on the Soviet bloc.

"We seek a more open world — open to closer cooperation and to greater contacts among people, as well as to free interchange of ideas and information," Mr. Peterson said.

The Soviet Union and other East European bloc members have indicated they are only interested in the advance of formal cultural relations and have given no sign that they are willing to open their controlled borders to the free flow of men and ideas.

Mr. Peterson said that the United States believes that "we can, with good will, remove some of the real impediments of free contacts among our peoples and

to greater exchange of information and ideas."

The United States and Canada are the only two non-European countries participating at the current preparatory talks. Mr. Peterson linked the security of the United States to that of Europe when he said, "Central to a peaceful world is a peaceful Europe."

Other delegates making policy statements were those of the Vatican, Ireland, San Marino, Liechtenstein, Greece, Turkey and Portugal. The final speeches were expected to be finished tomorrow. The meeting then would adjourn Wednesday to observe the Finnish National Day.

## Barzel and Strauss Decide To Maintain Their Coalition

BONN, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Rainer Barzel, Christian Democratic Union leader, who was defeated as a candidate for chancellor, and Franz Josef Strauss, his Bavarian partner, said today they would keep alive the coalition of their two parties in parliament.

"We have agreed on all basic and on most specific questions," the two men said in a statement.

The announcement ended over two weeks of speculation that Mr. Strauss would pull his Christian Social Union out of the Christian Democratic party.

Before the meeting today, Mr. Strauss said he preferred to continue the 23-year marriage of his CDU with the CSU, "but not at any price."

He said the movement had to develop into a genuine people's party with a clear program and definite "battle readiness."

Mr. Strauss said, "I will do nothing that places our party program or its unity in question."

But Heinrich Koppler, chairman of the party's largest state organization, said he believed Mr. Barzel would be re-elected chairman of its federal parliamentary group for only one more year.

Mr. Strauss insisted on only one thing for Mr. Barzel. He said Mr. Barzel was too weak and had been prepared to vote Chancellor Willy Brandt's non-aggression pacts with Moscow and Warsaw when the opposition should have rejected them without qualification.

Mr. Strauss said Mr. Barzel's failure to offer the voters a clear alternative to Mr. Brandt's policy of reconciliation with the Communists cost the Christian Democrats the Nov. 19 election.

Mr. Barzel contended that Mr. Strauss's criticism weakened the party.

Conrad Ahlers Quits As Bonn Spokesman

BONN, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Conrad Ahlers, official spokesman of the West German government for the last three years, announced his retirement from the post today on becoming a member of parliament.

The 50-year-old former journalist and member of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party, won a seat in the Bundestag or lower house, in last month's general elections.

His successor in the top information post in Bonn has not been announced.



Val Peterson

## '9' Ministers Confer on External Ties

Environment Action Delayed Six Months

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Foreign ministers of the enlarged European Common Market met today to discuss external relations of the community.

Ministers of the six original member states—France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—and of new members Britain, Denmark and Ireland opened a two-day session here under the chairmanship of Dutch Foreign Minister Norbert Schmelzer.

The ministers of the new member countries attend when the council deals with matters that will affect the community after it is enlarged on Jan. 1.

This was the case with external relations matters on today's agenda dealing with Common Market policy toward Mediterranean countries, generalized preferences for developing countries and the opening of trade negotiations with Brazil and India.

During the meeting, the ministers agreed to delay for six months all new measures for the protection of the environment, a spokesman for the Executive Commission said.

Common Regional Policy

The enlarged council also scheduled discussion on a common regional policy. Tomorrow, the Nine will set the community's 1973 budget and examine the problem of adapting EEC civil servants' salaries.

The 6,000-member staff of the Executive Commission, which runs the Common Market's day-to-day affairs, went on a 36-hour strike last Thursday as a warning to the council.

Under an agreement reached in March, civil servants' salaries must be adapted each year to the rising cost of living and the increased purchasing power of national civil servants in member countries.

Strike leaders said Thursday that the member countries want to apply far lower increases than demanded by the strikers. The Eurocrats—the Common Market employees—are called—returned to their jobs today. Strike leaders said they will await the outcome of tomorrow's council debate before deciding on further action.

## Russia, Egypt Remain Aloof

(Continued from Page 1)

20,000 Soviet military men were ordered to leave.

However, groups of Russians again may be seen in Cairo's streets, maps in hand, looking at the sights.

Several thousand civilian aid technicians never left and tonight have Sidney's request for a larger, though still limited, increase in the numbers of specialists.

Mr. Sadat on the advice of Mr. Siket had decided to try for a limited reconciliation with Moscow, informed sources say, not so much because he hoped for a change of heart by the Russians on the issue of offensive weapons but because he felt that unless he won back a degree of Soviet support he would be dealing from weakness in the coming months of diplomatic activity.

Officials here, as elsewhere in the Middle East, expect a major peace initiative in the area by President Nixon.

Gen. Sadet took the opposite view—that since the Russians were not going to give Egypt offensive weapons, there was no point in trying to heal the rift. Since his view was shared by other generals, the challenge to the president was obvious.



AFTER THE BATTLE—South Vietnamese women collecting mortar and rocket shells in bombed-out village of Phu Giao, destroyed by Viet Cong, just off Highway 13.

## Franco's 80th Birthday Quiet, No Sign of Retirement Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

of the provinces. Many of the chores of representation have been thrust upon Juan Carlos, who, for someone who does not really have a job, has become one of the busiest men in Spain.

He is more seen than heard, however. Few days go by without the television screen or the press showing him inaugurating a road, a school or an industrial installation. He says almost nothing during these appearances. It is believed that the increasing public appearances of the tall, personable prince are meant, in addition to relieving the aging general, to familiarize the Spanish people with both the man and the institution that will hold at least nominal power some day.

Growing Family

The man who now clings to the power also likes to hunt—he spent the weekend at his Ciudad Real—as well as fish, golf and relax with a growing family. Next October, he and Mrs. Franco, eight years younger than her husband, will observe their 50th wedding anniversary. Their only child, Carmen, is the wife of Cristobal Martinez Bordin, a surgeon who carries the title of Marquis de Villaverde.

They have given the general seven grandchildren, the oldest of whom, Maria del Carmen, married Juan Carlos's cousin, Alfonso de Borbon Dampierre, Spanish ambassador to Sweden, in March. A few weeks ago this couple produced the general's first great-grandchild and named him Francisco. Shortly afterward, they were named Duke and Duchess of Cadiz. This move was

believed to have pleased Mrs. Franco.

It also helped to keep peace in a royal family divided by jealousies and rivalries. Gen. Franco has also maintained a balance between young, forward-looking and open-minded "technocrats" and a conservative group that includes those who helped him gain power in 1939 after three years of civil war. Since then, a backward and isolated country has been radically transformed economically and socially.

The rapidly increasing industrialization and urbanization of the country has fortified the middle class as well as the industrial working class. At the same time, they appear to have fortified the desire, after three decades of authoritarian rule, for more "participation," a much used word here, in political decisions and for freer and more open channels of expression for diverse political opinions. Even the Roman Catholic Church, an official part of the regime and one of its strongest pillars, is talking increasingly of independence and freedom and is now preparing a declaration on the subject of the separation of church and state.

Although inhibited by the constant threat of fines and crackdowns, the press lately has been demonstrating considerable freedom in reporting and reflecting the almost obsessive theme of free political expression and organization.

A law of political association exists but has never been applied. There is doubt that it will be under Gen. Franco, who takes a dim view of political parties and groups that resemble them. "Political re-education, or better still, education, is necessary," José Baro Quexada, political commentator of the morning paper ABC, said last week. "The people, at all levels, have to know how to conduct themselves politically in the coming stages." Meanwhile, whatever political forces exist outside the official one are weak, dispersed and divided.

Desire to Join EEC

The other major theme that has developed as the economy has grown is that of Spain's isolation from the European Economic Community. The official aim of seeking full membership reflects an increasing desire by Spanish industrialists, bankers and businessmen not to be left aside. But the members of the community have made it clear that Spain is unacceptable for political reasons, and the conviction is widespread in Spain that it will continue to be unacceptable as long as Gen. Franco continues in power and maintains the political structure basically unchanged.

The confrontations that are likely to occur in the post-Franco era as a result of these conflicts and contradictions pose the major question marks on the general's birthday. Although carefully spelled out, the future, as one commentator remarked, "is assured on paper." This does not seem enough for politically aware Spaniards who, while they wait for change, wonder how smoothly the transition will be effected by those who want to keep the regime intact, those who want to modify it and those who want to bring it down.

## Laos Asks U.S. To Be Included In Cease-Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

VIENTIANE, Laos, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The Laotian government has officially asked the United States to include Laos in any cease-fire agreement with North Vietnam, it was announced here today.

Interior Minister Pheng Phongsavan told reporters here today he hoped there would be an Indo-China cease-fire soon. He also leads the government delegation at the peace talks here with the pro-Communist Pathet Lao.

Mr. Pheng added that the eighth session of the Laotian peace talks would continue here tomorrow in the absence of Pathet Lao chief negotiator, Phoum Sipheun.

Mr. Phoum left here on Saturday for his headquarters in Sam Neua to report to the Pathet Lao leadership on the current negotiations, deadlocked over procedural problems.

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Still a lively source of conjecture in Saigon is the precise date of this signing of a cease-fire agreement. Dec. 15 has been mentioned frequently in recent days, but today's spokesmen for Mr. Thieu called that date "ridiculous and misleading" and dismissed it as "pure speculation."

This semi-official newspaper "Tin Song" denounced articles that appeared in The New York Times (Dec. 4) and Le Monde quoting South Vietnamese sources as having said that a cease-fire agreement would be signed about Dec. 15.

Before signing anything, however, Mr. Thieu is expected to appear before the National Assembly to explain his position fully and to seek approval of his plans.

Mr. Thieu met for several hours today with his National Security Council to hear a report from Nguyen Phu Duc, the Saigon representative who met with President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger in Washington last week.

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## American Jets Focus Attack On Supply Lines Near DM

SAIGON, Dec. 4 (AP).—American planes concentrated heavy bombing attacks against Communist communication lines in an attempt to curb the resupply of North Vietnamese troops fighting a government counteroffensive just below the Demilitarized Zone, the U.S. command reported today.

U.S. pilots flew 315 tactical air strikes against Communist targets in South Vietnam, more than half of them in northernmost Quang Tri Province, the U.S. command announced.

Air Force and Navy fighter-bombers also were reported to have flown more than 80 missions yesterday against Communist supply routes in North Vietnam, destroying 15 trucks as they moved south toward the battlefront.

In a delayed report, the Air Force announced that an F-4 Phantom jet "apparently crashed due to unknown causes" while on a flight from its base in Thailand to Da Nang Air Base, Nov. 28. The two crewmen were listed as missing.

Monsoon Weather

South Vietnamese Marines and paratroopers have been inching northward to retake territory lost in the early days of the Communist invasion in April. But monsoon weather has brought the counteroffensive in Quang Tri Province almost to a standstill.

More than 50 B-52s dropped up to 1,000 tons of bombs on Communist troop concentrations and other targets in Quang Tri Province during the 24 hours up to noon today, the U.S. command reported.

North Vietnam has an estimated 30,000 troops deployed in the area. It has made extensive use of its long-range 130-mm guns and 82-mm mortars to check the advances of government forces.

Sharp fighting was reported for the second straight day around Kontum City in the Central Highlands, where government forces clashed repeatedly with Communist units moving on Ngo Trang Base Camp.

Government forces, backed by artillery and air strikes, were reported to have killed 62 Communists in battles in the vicinity of the camp, six miles northwest of Kontum. Government casualties were put at two killed and seven wounded.

Shells Hit Camp

North Vietnamese guns, meanwhile, fired 62 mortar and artillery shells into nearby Base Camp November, causing what were described as "light" friendly casualties.

Five civilians were killed and nine injured when a bus ran over a mine near Ban Son City in the central coastal lowlands, the Saigon command announced.

Communists captured 10 rockets into Ban Hoa Air Base, 15 miles north of Saigon, where the United States has rushed scores of planes and helicopters to reinforce South Vietnam's air force.

The Saigon command claimed the Soviet-made 122-mm rockets

caused no damage to the air but another round hit the pound of South Vietnam's Military Region headquarters, wounding three soldiers, according to field reports. There are casualties among the more than 2,000 U.S. servicemen in Binh Hoa, the U.S. command reported.

U.S. Troops In Vietnam Cut to 25,500

SAIGON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Troop strength in South Vietnam dropped to 25,500 at the beginning of this month, 1,500 fewer than President Nixon's authorization of 27,000, the U.S. command announced today.

Military officers here said it was nothing especially significant about the drop, which came from the withdrawal of 1,000 soldiers, 100 sailors and 1300 men in the last week of November.

The officers said they did not know whether the withdrawal would continue. In Washington last week, Pentagon officials said there would be no public announcements of a withdrawal but that the force would be reduced slightly a week.

U.S. troop strength in South Vietnam was 542,500 in 1968. Despite the reductions it is still well over 100,000 servicemen on duty in Indochina—39,000 of them on ships of Seventh Fleet, 45,000 at air bases in Thailand, 14,000 at the base on Guam that is a center for air activity in Vietnam and 25,500 in South Vietnam.

All but the 25,500 will remain for a period at least in case of a crisis, according to reports from Bangkok and Washington.

Six East German Arrive in N.Y. as Observers to UN

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Six East German diplomats arrived here yesterday as observers to the United Nations as a preliminary step toward full UN membership next year.

The group was headed by Hor Grunert, a former Foreign Ministry official of the German Democratic Republic who has been named ambassador to the UN.

"I am happy to be here because we want to have a closer look at things," Mr. Grunert told news men. "Our arrival reflects a growing interest of international relations."

A U.S. spokesman said the East Germans would be given "limited" privileges in line with precedents granted other UN diplomatic missions of nations with whom the United States does not have diplomatic relations.

These would include no duty and other taxes, exemption from suits or legal processes in the course of their official acts, as well as diplomatic plates for the cars.

N. Korea Accuses U.S. on Jet Shift

PYONGYANG, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The North Korean chief negotiator at a military armistice commission meeting here today accused the United States of introducing new weapons, including F-4 Phantom fighters, into South Korea.

North Korea's Maj. Gen. Pa Song Kwon apparently was referring to an unknown number of Phantom jets reported to have been delivered to South Korea after the recent transfer of F-4 fighter-bombers from South Korea to South Vietnam.

U.S. Air Force Maj. Gen. Pa Song Kwon, a senior member of the United Nations command, opponent of the commission, said the UN command had been told to improve military power in South Korea only to maintain military balance with the North.

## Thieu Signing Of Pact Seen

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not going to be favorable to Saigon.

While this source expressed confidence that Mr. Thieu would ultimately sign the cease-fire agreement, there were reports from other sources that the president might adopt what one person called "a middle way"—neither accepting nor rejecting the cease-fire plan in any formal way. According to these reports, Mr. Thieu would not sign the document itself but would agree to a separate declaration of agreement "in principle" with the terms of the cease-fire accord.

These sources believe that if Mr. Thieu pursues such a course, the National Liberation Front might well adopt the same approach. Thus Washington and Hanoi would sign the cease-fire agreement while Saigon and the Viet Cong signed an agreement in principle with it.

Search for Approval

Before signing anything, however, Mr. Thieu is expected to appear before the National Assembly to explain his position fully and to seek approval of his plans.

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## Alaska GOP Selects Candidate for House

JUNEAU, Alaska, Dec. 4 (AP).—The Alaska Republican Central Committee unanimously has selected state Sen. Don Young to run for the congressional seat held by the missing Nick Begich.

Mr. Young was chosen to run in a special election when one is called by Gov



## Apollo Countdown Resumes; Labor Settlement Is Reached

KENNEDY, Dec. 4 (UPI).—The Apollo 17 countdown resumed today after a 17-hour delay caused by a strike by the astronauts' union.

### From a Jail, Anywhere Is a Long Distance

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP).—Mario Blust said yesterday that the city could not have inmates in its jails, especially if those as live in places as far as Puerto Rico.

New York Democrat yesterday that inmates abused their free-telephone privileges, designed to them expedite their and made illegal calls cost the city thousands of dollars.

### Ad Airlines Fly Fare Rise N. Atlantic

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP).—Four temporary passenger increases on the North Atlantic route beginning April 1 are considered at a meeting of international airlines today.

include an immediate \$5 increase on the one-way, first-class fare between New York and London, and various increases on the other routes.

were proposed by the airlines executives in earlier sessions, a complete review of the entire North Atlantic route structure the companies work out in time to go into effect next Nov. 1.

10-day meeting of about 100 officials is held under auspices of the International Air Transport Association.

Lord Geneva meeting was held to approve the temporary increases proposed for the Oct. 31 summer season to new group-flight rates with miles slightly rising charter fares.

ing to the moon Wednesday night.

The obstacle of a labor dispute that could have delayed the lift-off was eliminated late last night when 80 technical writers and graphic illustrators unanimously approved a new agreement with the Boeing Co.

The Boeing workers were not crucial to the Apollo launch but their pickets could have kept other workers from their jobs. They had set a strike deadline for midnight.

Another union, the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, voted to go on strike today but the space agency said this dispute would not affect the launching.

The union represents maintenance and laboratory workers.

A 30-hour planned "hold" in the Apollo countdown ended at midnight and ground crewmen began preparations for loading liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen aboard the service module to supply electric generators of the command ship America.

Two other countdown rest periods totaling 10 hours and 53 minutes remain before the mission commander, Navy Capt. Eugene A. Cernan, the command module pilot, Lt. Col. Ronald E. Evans, and the lunar landing craft pilot, Harrison H. Schmitt, take off at 9:53 p.m. Wednesday on the last moon exploration mission of the Apollo program.

Bernard Mamet, a lawyer for the union representing the technical writers and illustrators, called the labor settlement a "total victory."

He said the new agreement with Boeing would put the workers within a few percentage points of the pay scales they originally sought.

The dispute centered on the workers' demands for the reversal of 30 to 50 percent pay cuts they received from Boeing when the base aerospace contractor won a base support services contract previously held by TWA.

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DEEP IN THOUGHT—Apollo-17 lunar module pilot Harrison Schmitt biting his fingernail as he studied a photograph of moon's surface on Sunday. Mr. Schmitt, a geologist, will be first civilian scientist on the moon.

## News Analysis

### Nixon May Face a Rebellion By Some Senate Republicans

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—President Nixon's problems in dealing with a Democratic-controlled Senate in the next two years are likely to be compounded by a critical, anti-White House mood now welling up within the Republican minority.

That is the reluctant conclusion reached by some influential Republican senators and leaders as they appraise the political climate that should prevail when the 93rd Congress convenes a month from now.

In his first term, on critically close votes in the Senate, Mr. Nixon often could count on near solid support from Republicans desirous of showing their loyalty to the White House. Combined with the votes of conservative Democrats, that Republican support frequently was enough to carry the day for the administration in a battle with liberal and moderate Democrats.

In his second term, however, in the opinion of many Republican senators and aides, Mr. Nixon faces the prospect of critical defections by Republicans desirous of showing either their exasperation with or independence of the White House. While not large-scale, the defections could be just enough to tip the balance against the White House on crucial votes.

Even without such defections, the balance, as a result of the November elections, had shifted slightly in favor of the moderate-to-liberal coalition ruled over by the Democratic leadership. With the loss of two Republican seats in the election, there will be 43 Republicans and 57 Democrats in the new Senate, but ideologically there probably has been a shift of three to four votes in favor of the bipartisan coalition.

In some ways, Mr. Nixon appears to be suffering from a political backlash among Republican senators to an election that saw him score a personal landslide victory while the Republicans lost the two Senate seats and watched four senior senators—Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, Gordon Allott of Colorado, Jack Miller of Iowa and J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware—go down in unexpected defeat.

Among conservative as well as liberal and moderate Republican senators, there is a commonly expressed feeling of critical detachment, at times verging on bitterness, about the Nixon White House. Throughout the campaign, Mr. Nixon's criticism runs the gamut from the Republican setback in the Senate by concentrating on his own re-election at the expense of Republican candidates for Congress.

With admittedly crossed fingers, White House officials express the hope that what they admit is the current "silly mood" among Senate Republicans will wear off in a few months as memories of the election results fade and the Senate settles down to the business of a new Congress. Some Republican senators and aides, however, are not sure that either time or White House efforts can completely repair the President's always somewhat distant relationship with the Republican minority in the Senate.

"In Trouble"

"I don't see how the administration can be in anything but trouble up here," commented one Eastern Republican senator, who is up for re-election in 1974.

The Republican independence of the White House is expected to manifest itself particularly among moderate-to-liberal senators up for re-election, such as Marlow W. Cook of Kentucky, Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland, William B. Saxton of Ohio and Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania. None

of them was exactly an administration loyalist, but particularly during the last year, when election and White House pressures were most intense, at least some of them could be prevailed upon to support the administration on a close vote.

The White House, however, extends to some of the Republican conservatives, such as Peter H. Dominick of Colorado, who as chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee has been openly bitter about the lack of White House support in the Senate races. His colleagues believe that Sen. Dominick no longer can be counted upon by the White House to serve as the administration's liaison in the liberal-dominated Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. Nixon faces the traditional political problem that as a lame duck President, Republican senators are no longer under a compulsion to support him, as they were in the year before the election.

On the Local Level

In addition, there is the more subtle political factor that the dissatisfaction with the White House political efforts apparently extends down into local Republican organizations. Several senators reported that state and local Republican leaders were exasperated over the way the Committee to Re-Elect the President siphoned off political contributions and then concentrated the funds on the presidential campaign, short-changing local races.

With such local resentment, it was pointed out in Senate Republican circles, Republican senators can afford to assume a stance independent of the White House without fearing redistribution by local Republican organizations.

## Command Pressure Is Argued In Appeal by Calley Lawyers

FALLS CHURCH, Va., Dec. 4 (AP).—Attorneys for Lt. William L. Calley Jr. said in court today that any attempt to give him a fair trial on charges that he killed at least 22 Vietnamese civilians at My Lai was defeated by "the horrible specter of command influence."

Army officials from Gen. William C. Westmoreland down wanted Lt. Calley tried and convicted, the lawyers told a three-judge military court.

Capt. Houston Gordon, Lt. Calley's Army lawyer seeking to overturn the conviction and 30-year sentence, said it was inevitable that members of the court-martial panel that convicted Lt. Calley would be influenced.

"One does not have to be beaten in the face to get the message," Capt. Gordon said.

Before the Calley court-martial, Capt. Gordon said, personal representatives of Gen. Westmoreland, then Army chief of staff, sought to tilt the case against Lt. Calley and away from high-ranking officials.

In answering these charges, government lawyer Merle F. Wilberding said, "There was no attempt to exercise influence." He said everything Gen. Westmoreland said or did about My Lai was done in his official capacity as either commander of American forces in Vietnam or chief of staff.

Calley Not Present

Lt. Calley, under house arrest at Fort Benning, Ga., was not present at the hearing.

The defense also argued that Lt. Calley should not have been found guilty of any crime greater than manslaughter. Defense lawyers contended that the young officer acted without malice and, without malice, there could not be, under the legal definition, a murder charge.

"He did not know what he was doing was murder," Capt. Gordon said. "He thought he was carrying out the orders of superiors, doing his duty and responsibly serving his nation, he said. Although there was intent to kill, it was not out of malice and, therefore, could not be defined as murder."

It was also the defense's contention that the Army had no jurisdiction over Lt. Calley when he was in Vietnam.

The United States had demanded all along that it be allowed to construct the interior of the new embassy in Moscow to increase the security of the chancery and forestall Soviet efforts to place electronic listening devices in the structure.

The present U.S. Embassy in Moscow is not considered "safe" and the Americans have built a "safe room" inside a room in the chancery to escape Soviet surveillance.

According to the agreement, Soviet workers would in effect build the shell of the new embassy, while American or West European workers would do the interior, including plumbing and electrical facilities.

The agreement also gives both sides the option to do the exterior facing and final roofing works. The United States will be allowed to import Western elevators and other equipment for its new structure. It also will use American building materials and tools.

The Russians will build their new embassy on the 13-acre site of the former Mount Alto Veterans' Hospital, on Wisconsin Ave., north of Georgetown. The structure is to be nine to 12 stories high.

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## U.S., Russia Sign Agreement On Building New Embassies

By Dusko Dodger

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union signed an agreement here this morning on the construction of new embassies in Moscow and Washington.

The accord was signed after nearly 10 years of intricate, often quarrelsome discussions and is seen as another instance of growing Soviet-American cooperation following President Nixon's visit to Moscow in May.

Assistant Secretary of State Walter Stoessel and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin signed the accord at the State Department.

The two sides were reported to have reached a major breakthrough in the long-stalemated talks three weeks ago, when the Russians made major concessions on some American demands, most notably Washington's insistence that it be allowed to use American and European workers to build the interior of its new Moscow embassy.

In addition to the details of the agreement already reported, the two sides have agreed that each has the right to do all the interior finishing on its new building and to have "unrestricted access" to its building site, including technical control and inspection.

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Lt. William L. Calley

## Trudeau Says Elizabeth Will Visit Canada

Invitation Accepted For Next Summer

LONDON, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada today announced that he has invited Queen Elizabeth II to visit Canada at the time of the Commonwealth prime ministers' conference in Ottawa next summer. He said she accepted in principle.

Mr. Trudeau made the announcement to a crowded news conference at the Canadian High Commission after lunching with the queen at Windsor Castle.

He went to the castle after two days of talks with British Prime Minister Edward Heath at Chequers, the British prime minister's official country residence.

Mr. Trudeau said he received "very strong" assurances from Mr. Heath that Britain wants the European Common Market to be outward-looking rather than protectionist after British joins on Jan. 1.

"I achieved a very close rapport with Mr. Heath on this matter," Mr. Trudeau said. "He gave me a very strong reassurance of the desire of Great Britain as a trading nation that the Common Market should not be a protectionist bloc but an outward-looking one."

Views on Vietnam

Mr. Trudeau said Canada has set three main conditions for taking part in a possible cease-fire supervisory body in Vietnam:

● There must be full agreement by the United States, Hanoi, Saigon and the Viet Cong; that Canada should join such a body.

● Some responsible supervisory body such as the Geneva Far Eastern Peace Conference or the United Nations should be designated to which the supervisory body would report.

● The rules of the game should be set in such a way that Canada can play an effective role.

Explaining the third condition, he said the majority rules of the International Control Commission for Indochina set up in 1954, of which Canada was a member, prevented it from making its position properly felt on the commission.

"We have always taken the position that the war should end by a negotiated settlement, and, having taken that position, we want to play our role accordingly," Mr. Trudeau said.

At 2 p.m. for the trip back to their hospitals.

The cutting at the store is something of an Alexander's tradition and has gone on for the last 11 years. A single Sunday during the holiday season is reserved for the handicapped.

The police reported that the summons was served after a complaint had been relayed to the department by Bronx District Attorney Burton Roberts. The original complaint, the police said, had been initiated by a representative of a union of store clerks.

Representatives of the union could not be reached yesterday, but it is possible that the complaint did not refer to the opening for the handicapped but to the store's declared intention to challenge the Sabbath closing laws.

Alexander's is considering a plan to keep five of its stores open in the city during the holiday period.

After Mr. Walsh accepted the summons, the patrolman left and the invited customers continued shopping until they boarded buses.

3 Are Wounded At Brooklyn Film

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (UPI).—A gunman opened fire in a Brooklyn movie theater yesterday, critically wounding two men and a teen-ager, the police said. The gunman escaped as many in the crowd of about 250 panicked.

Two other persons were hurt, but not seriously, when they were bitten by the theater's guard dog as they ran from the building.

The shots were fired as "Super Fly," a black-oriented action film, was beginning. The show resumed after the shooting.

156th Starfighter Crash

BONN, Dec. 4 (UPI).—A Starfighter jet of the West German Air Force crashed Friday during a training mission in Arizona, killing its pilot, the Defense Ministry said here today. It was the 156th Starfighter lost by the West Germans since the U.S.-designed plane was commissioned in the early 1960s.

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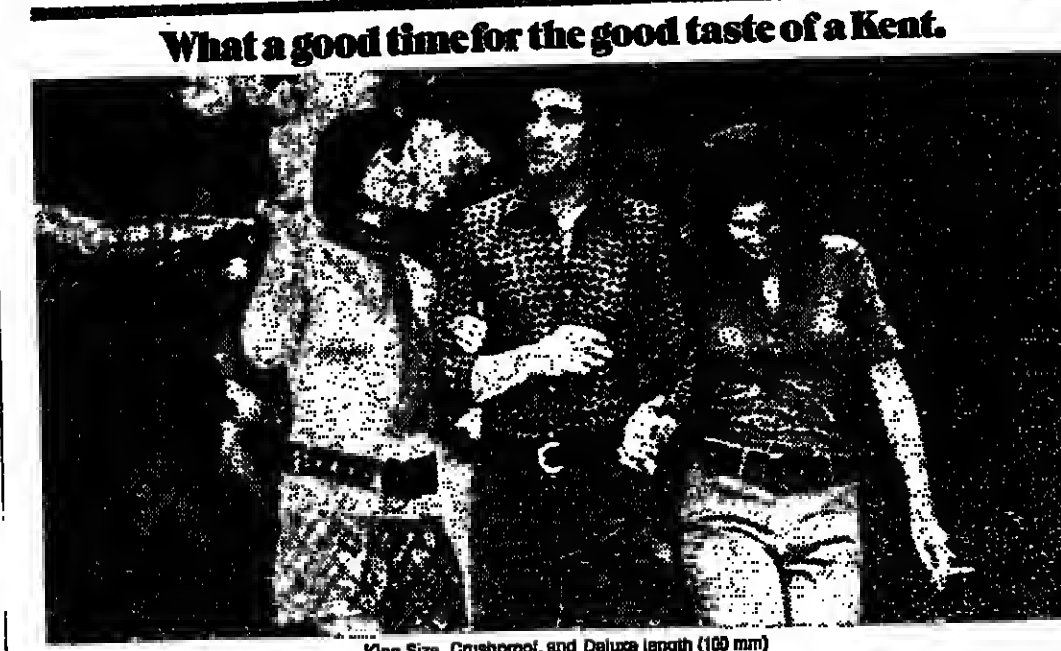
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Christian Barnard

## Plans to Enter Politics Cited

## Dr. Barnard Pressed to Quit Hospital Staff in S. Africa

By Peter Younghusband

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Dec. 4 (UPI).—A violent political campaign launched against Dr. Christian Barnard by the ruling Afrikaner Nationalist party is threatening to wreck South Africa's world-famous heart transplant team.

Since Dr. Barnard announced two weeks ago that he was entering politics and would become available for election to Parliament, Nationalist politicians and newspapers have campaigned to get him ousted from his position

at Groote Schuur Hospital—a state hospital. But it is likely that if Dr. Barnard leaves Groote Schuur, other members of the transplant team will resign.

Dr. Barnard is in charge of the cardiac division of the hospital and supervises the special transplant unit.

The government is furious at the decision by Dr. Barnard and his brother, Dr. Marius Barnard, to enter politics in opposition to the Nationalist party. They fear that the tremendous influence wielded by the famous Barnard personalities could win votes in the next general election.

As state employees, the Barnards are prohibited from active participation in politics.

Joining a political party does not constitute active political participation. But the Nationalists claim that Dr. Barnard's recent anti-apartheid and anti-government statements have placed him in the political arena.

Pressure is being applied to the Nationalist-controlled provincial hospital executive to force him to resign or to dismiss him.

There is anxiety in Cape Town medical circles that this would cause the heart transplant team to break up.

The Cape Town Afrikaans language pro-government newspaper, Die Burger, said in an editorial Saturday that Dr. Barnard should not force his employers (the Cape Provincial Hospital Administration) into "embarrassment and unpleasant action."

Another pro-government newspaper said that a confrontation was building up between the Barnards and the administration and that members of the Nationalist party provincial executive felt that "enough had been tolerated from Prof. Barnard."

Dr. Barnard said during the weekend that he did not think the people calling for his resignation had considered the consequences fully.

"Tremendous Loyalty"

"Our team may have its occasional differences, but there is tremendous loyalty between the members," he said. "I have not discussed this with them, but I think if I resign there will be many other resignations."

"The people to consider are our patients, and it would, therefore, be irresponsible of me to resign."

He could be called on to resign only if he did not do his work at Groote Schuur and the Red Cross Hospital properly, Dr. Barnard said.

"The Burger is not qualified to comment on this and call for my resignation. The people who should be asked are the doctors with whom I work, the superintendents of the two hospitals—and, most important of all, my patients."

Lionel Murray, member of Parliament for the opposition United party and their spokesman on hospital matters, said that the damage to South Africa's image overseas would be irreparable if Dr. Barnard were to be forced out of his position.

Hussein to See Nixon

AMMAN, Dec. 4 (UPI).—King Hussein will visit the United States early next year for talks with President Nixon, an official spokesman said today.

AMMAN, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Police, acting after a fireworks explosion which killed 15 persons in an apartment last Thursday, said today they have seized more than a ton of illegal fireworks in raids on Rome gun shops, toy shops and private homes.

The largest find, more than half a ton, was made in a warehouse at the Rome beach resort of Ostia, police said.

The second largest was 660 pounds of fireworks found abandoned in a suburban flat.

Besides killing 15 Thursday's blast and fire injured 65. Four persons were arrested, including a couple said to have stored six tons of illegal fireworks in a basement storeroom.

Clandestinely manufactured fireworks kill or maim large numbers of Italians every year around the Christmas season. The nationwide toll last New Year's Eve was 10 dead and more than 2,000 injured.

Confiscations of illegal fireworks average about 100 tons a year.

## New Leftist Party Formed in Italy

## From 2 Shattered by May Vote

ITALY, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—A new leftist Italian party was born today of a coalition between two parties that failed to make any impact on the country in last May's general elections.

The new party, to be called Proletarian Unity, was formed at a meeting here between former members of the Proletarian Socialist party and the Workers' Political Movement.

The Proletarian Socialist party broke up on July 16 after a disastrous showing in the elections, in which it lost all of its 23 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and retained 11 seats in the Senate only because it ran on a joint ticket with the Communist party.

Two-thirds of the party then joined the Communists. Of the rest, some joined the Socialist party and the others now will form part of the new Proletarian Unity party.

The Workers' Political Movement also split up recently after scant success in the general elections. Its right wing joined the Socialists, and its left wing now has entered the Proletarian Unity party.

## Italy's Underground Economy Keeps the 'Unemployed' Busy

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Isn't the government worrying about the combined effects of the rising strikes, absenteeism in industry and rising unemployment, a high official was asked the other day.

"We are worried to a degree," he replied. "But don't make the mistake of believing in our statistics. According to the data you read, we seem to be idle and lazy. Actually millions of Italians hustle and bustle and produce income—though maybe without paying taxes."

As an afterthought, the official observed, "How could Naples survive otherwise?"

Naples, Italy's third largest city, has a higher percentage of unemployed people than almost any other place in Italy. And yet, it also has traffic jams that surpass even Rome's. Someone, obviously, has to earn the money for all the new cars in Naples.

Smugglers Complain

But then, contraband is big business in Naples, almost a part of the city's way of life. A delegation of smugglers successfully asked to be received by city authorities recently to present an official complaint about the mysterious disappearance of three of their number in a tobacco-smuggling affair.

Thousands of Neapolitan women bend over machines in slum homes for 10 hours every day, sewing dresses or stitching handbags for some clandestine sweatshop. Hundreds of Neapolitan men manufacture firecrackers and more elaborate fireworks for

the pyrotechnic-minded city. Every now and then one of the secret factories blows up with disastrous consequences to the neighborhood.

The latest such blast in Italy occurred Thursday in an illegal fireworks store in a Roman suburb inhabited by immigrants from Naples and other southern cities. An eight-story building collapsed and 16 persons were killed.

Immunable other Neapolitans eke out a precarious existence guarding parked cars or peddling transistor radios that bear American or Japanese brand names but that are actually built in some clandestine workshop in Bari or Brindisi.

Similar activities, ignored by the authorities and disregarded by the statisticians, are going on all over the country. Some, of course, are outright illegal, but they help keep money circulating.

The worker who stays away from his job in an auto plant in Turin for a couple of days may be repairing television sets or leaky plumbing in his neighborhood. Retired army officers do the paper work for building co-operatives or sell ballpoint pens by the thousand to stationery stores. Women listed as housewives cook meals for tourists in small hotels and boarding houses on the Adriatic beaches for five months every year.

The National Council of Economy and Labor, an advisory body in a report last week set the level of "occult manpower" in agriculture—meaning persons working on farms part-time or in odd jobs—at 600,000 to one million.

Statistically, the number of Italians active in agriculture is given as about four million. Italy's entire labor force is set at 19 million out of a total population of 54 million, which would mean that more people here are economically inactive than almost anywhere in the West. The labor force includes almost a million Italians who are unemployed or are looking for their first job, and many others who work short hours or are otherwise underemployed.

A private research team estimated a few days ago that \$7 billion was being earned in Italy annually by activities that do not show in statistical tables.

Statistician's View

But the president of Italy's Central Institute of Statistics, Giuseppe de Majo, contends that the assumption that Italy has a much higher national income than the experts think is a fallacy. Government statisticians, he said, are periodically analyzing population samples to establish the national income, and the few thousand lire paid to a girl student for an evening's baby-sitting does not escape them.

"If you accept the theory that the profits of illegal activities must be added to the national income, it would follow that a rise in thefts, robberies, frauds and prostitution is sufficient to increase the gross national product," he said.

Storms Lash England; West Country Flooded

LONDON, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Heavy rains and high winds lashed much of England today, bringing renewed threats of floods to areas of the West Country deluged during the weekend.

A number of small rivers already have overflowed their banks, leaving homes and shops in low-lying towns flooded. Several small boats were reported sunk. Many flights into London were either canceled or diverted to other airports.

Czech Aide in Romania

VIENNA, Dec. 4 (AP).—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chroupek arrived in Bucharest today to confer with new Romanian Foreign Minister George Macovescu.

4 Plucked From Floe In Antarctic Waters

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Four New Zealanders found huddled together on a slab of floating ice were rescued from the Ross Sea Saturday after being lost in the Antarctic for nearly a week.

A message from New Zealand's Scott Base said the four, all members of a university research team, were spotted by a British Royal Air Force Hercules about 50 miles north of the base and later picked up by helicopters. They had put to sea aboard a small boat used for marine research.

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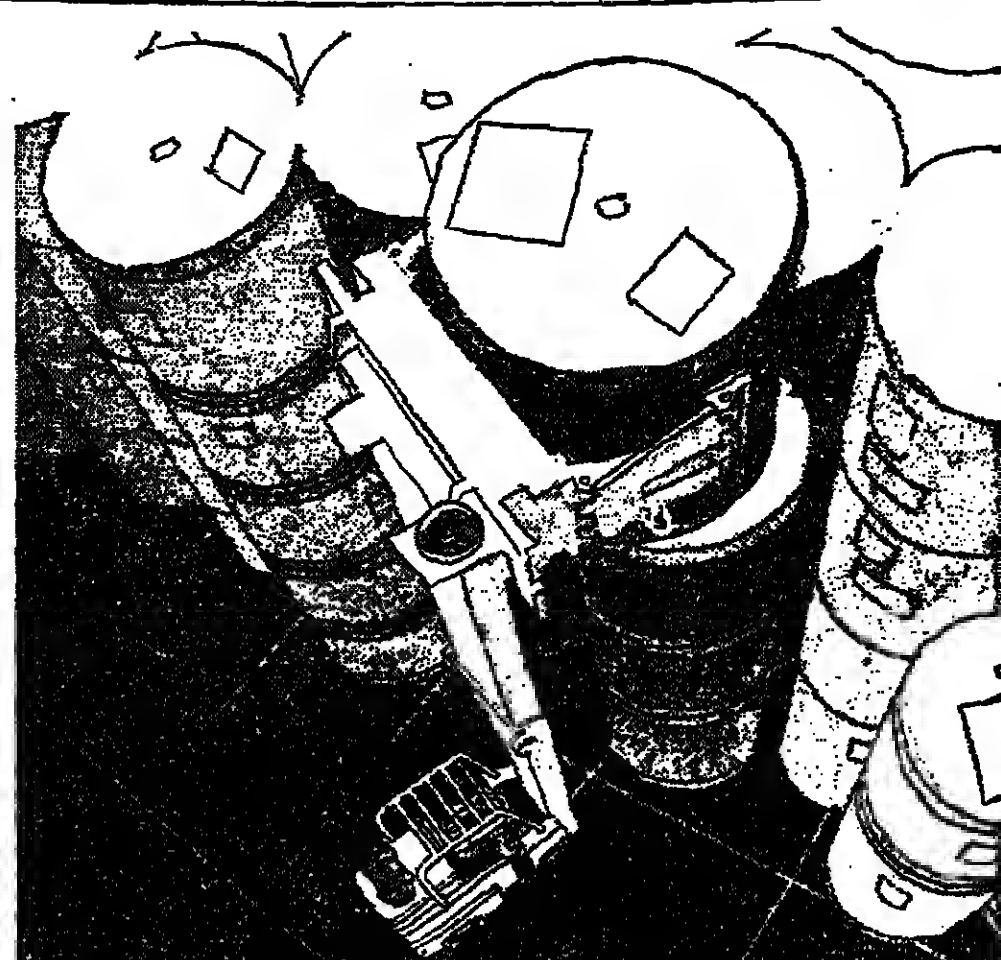
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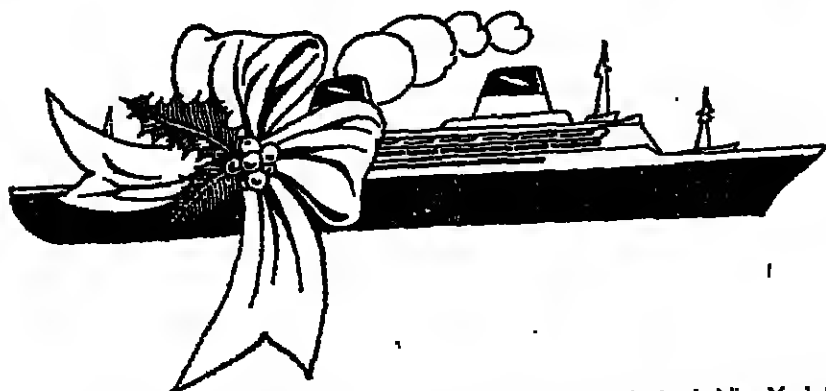
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## The Soviet Natural Gas Deal

The prospect of gigantic American purchases of Soviet natural gas raises urgent questions. They need to be examined before, rather than after, an agreement is signed. The scale of this undertaking is massive. It would require an investment of \$10 billion in plant and pipelines in the Soviet Union, and construction of a fleet of tankers costing nearly \$3 billion, to deliver more than \$40 billion worth of gas over 25 years.

Some of the companies taking part have predicted that an agreement will be signed by the end of this month. The precise nature of this deal is not known to the public, and perhaps it has not yet been entirely worked out by its authors. Presumably it fits into the series of policies that President Nixon is currently preparing on our national energy shortage. The President has not yet disclosed his views. Meanwhile a group of aggressive transmission and construction companies appears to be pushing the country toward a very expensive long-term commitment that may or may not be consistent with national policies not yet fully developed. It is too early to judge conclusively whether the Soviet gas deal serves the public interest. But some of the questions are already clear.

Price is the first issue. The negotiators have offered no hint or whisper of the price of the imported Soviet gas. But specialists in the field believe that it would have to be more expensive than any of several alternative sources of supply.

The price of gas ought to be raised, regardless of the Soviet deal. The present shortage of gas to residential consumers has arisen largely because of obsolete and harmful price regulations imposed by the federal government. Despite soaring demand, the price has been held far below the cost of competing fuels. Present policy is a monument to the influence of senators and congressmen from the urban states.

At the wellhead, the price of domestic gas averages about 20 cents per thousand cubic feet. More than two-thirds of the country's present gas production is consumed by industry. Most industrial users would begin switching to residual oil, imported from the Middle East, if the price of gas rose as high as 50 cents. This shift would release very large volumes of gas for those consumers, mainly residential, who cannot use alternative fuels. At the same time a higher price would encourage exploration. At the current low prices, producers have very little incentive to look for gas.

Gas costing 20 cents at the wellhead can be delivered by pipeline to the Northeast at about 45 cents. The price of the Soviet gas, landed at Atlantic coast ports, would apparently be in the range of \$1.25. The present wellhead price of gas in this country could

be tripled and, even adding transmission costs, would be far cheaper than the Soviet imports.

A little gas is already being imported into this country since, as a practical matter, many utilities get gas from a variety of sources, at a variety of prices that they average. Algerian gas costs about 4 cents at the wellhead. By the time it is piped to the Mediterranean coast, liquefied, transported to this country in refrigerated tankers, regasified and delivered to the pipeline in Virginia, it costs about \$1 per thousand cubic feet. The Soviet gas would be shipped through the same liquefaction process over substantially greater distances.

If, as a matter of national policy, this country is now prepared to go as high as \$1 or more for its supplemental sources of natural gas, there are many possibilities on this continent. At that price, gas can be profitably extracted from coal, or it can be shipped over very long lines from the Alaskan and Canadian Arctic. As for the consumer, most of his present gas bill goes into delivery. (With the cost at 20 cents at the wellhead, the average price to household users in the Washington area is around \$1.65 per thousand cubic feet.) The consumer in this part of the country has a choice between the present low price and shortages, or a higher price and an adequate supply.

But since a higher price can open many solutions, most of them cheaper and closer than Siberia, the case for the Soviet deal cannot rest on economics alone. In this plan to develop the Siberian gas fields, the Japanese would apparently be our partners. The gas flows would connect the world's three strongest economies in a net of interdependence. Siberian gas might also represent a hedge against our growing dependence on Middle Eastern oil. But if this project goes forward, the country will have to be assured that its national security is not being jeopardized.

The country is also entitled to a straight accounting of the various subsidies that would be required. To build the tankers in American yards would cost half a billion dollars in federal aid. To obtain anything approaching \$10 billion for building Siberian pipelines, the promoters of this plan will need large and expensive federal guarantees. A delivered price of \$1.25 would be only a part of the true cost of this gas.

It would be a dangerous mistake to brush past these questions in order to seal a hasty agreement in the next several weeks. There has been no public discussion and no congressional consideration. The final decision will require a fine balancing of economic interests, security, foreign policy and conservation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Anzacs Opt for Change

In New Zealand's election campaign last month, the Labor party, out of power 12 years, hammered the theme: "It's time for a change." Australia's Labor party, even hungrier for office after 23 years of Liberal-Country party coalition rule, shortened the slogan to "It's time." The slogans were equally effective. Australia has now followed New Zealand's lead in trusting Labor into office with a big majority.

Labor's massive victory over the National party in New Zealand was unexpected. In Australia, opinion polls had forecast decisive defeat for Prime Minister William McMahon's coalition. Yet, many of the same factors were evidently at work in both countries, persuading a majority of voters it was time to end conservative rule and give Labor a chance.

Among these factors was concern about the new roles both nations must find for themselves in Asia and beyond in the face of steadily diminishing links with a mother country about to join the European Economic Community and the change of direction by a United States ally, bent on forging new ties to mainland China, withdrawing from Vietnam and cutting back its military responsibilities in that part of the world.

The new Labor prime ministers, Norman Kirk in New Zealand and Gough Whitlam in

Australia, argued effectively for substantial foreign-policy shifts to meet this changing situation. Both seek immediate recognition of the People's Republic of China and Mr. Whitlam capitalized in the campaign on the fact that he had visited Peking nine months before President Nixon's arrival—to seething attacks from Mr. McMahon's government.

Both will end the draft and withdraw their military advisers from Vietnam. Mr. Whitlam also hopes to withdraw Australian ground forces from Singapore; but he would maintain Australia's commitment to its regional defense pact with Singapore, Malaysia, New Zealand and Britain. Both men hope to gain American cooperation for de-emphasizing military aspects of the South East Asia Treaty Organization, turning SEATO into more of an economic development agency and broadening its membership.

Yet, both Mr. Kirk and Mr. Whitlam pledge fealty to the Anzac pact that binds their countries to the United States in a clear-cut defense alliance. In opposition, both Labor parties often pondered drastic departures in foreign and defense policies. But the new Labor governments now propose mostly moderate and gradual changes that should cause no intractable problems for a Nixon administration also feeling its way toward a post-Vietnam policy for Asia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Combating Terrorism

The key problem in the international fight against terrorism is not a legal but a political one. From this standpoint the United Nations is only a qualifiedly suitable organization for finding a solution. This does not imply that an international convention of the sort being aimed at by the UN would be useless or superfluous. But it will have to be supplemented by multilateral and

bilateral agreements. Ultimately the battle against terrorism can only have some hope of success if there is a certain degree of international solidarity, and such solidarity is automatically more easily and quickly achieved within a smaller framework than in the virtually universal forum of the United Nations, in which centrifugal forces complicate and tend to block concentrated action.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

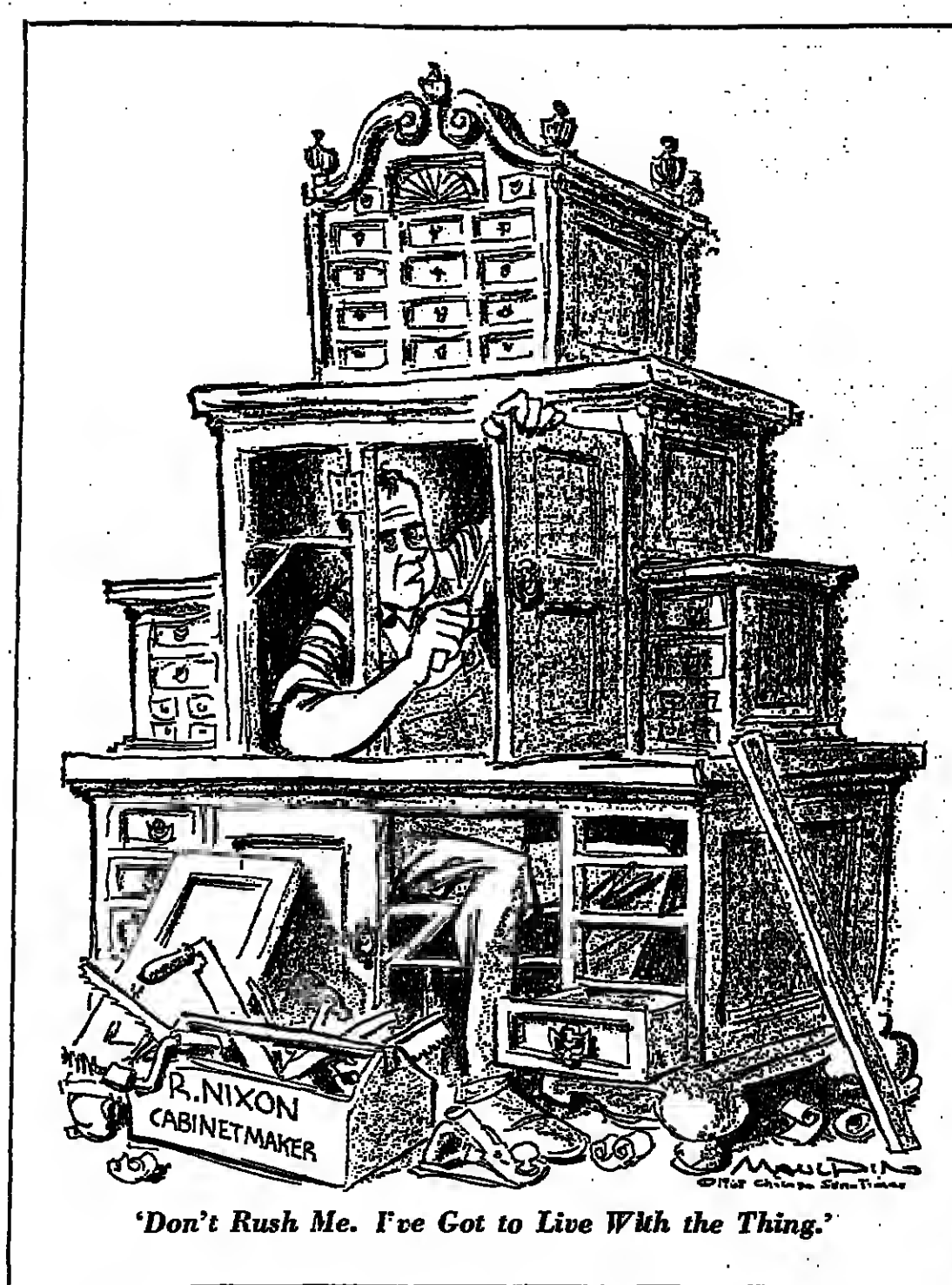
December 5, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President McKinley has telegraphed from Canton that he will return tomorrow, whatever may be his mother's condition. As at late last night the lady remained insensible, with doubtful moments of recognition of those around her. Congress will duly receive the President's message on Monday. As already announced, the ratification of the Treaty admitting Hawaii into the United States will be the first subject discussed.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 5, 1922

PARIS—An important event in history will be the inauguration of the Irish Free State this week. There is a sympathetic hope throughout the world that this may mark the very end of the centuries of toil and trouble and turmoil in the devoted island. The chance afforded the Irish people to prove their capacity for internal government is a fair one. As regards internal affairs, the Free State is a Republic in all but the name and we wish her Godspeed.



## Ireland and the Hard Men

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—When they visit the Republic of Ireland, tourists find relief from the strident and the mechanical in their own societies. It is all so quiet, so old-fashioned, so gentle. In the rain of a nice soft day, walking out a trout or sitting by a turf fire, Ireland is tranquility.

So it seems. How easy it is to forget the role that violence has played in Ireland's history and still does in its contemporary mythology. Even the terror in Ulster these last few years has seemed somehow separate from the easy-going South, as the accent of the North is so much harsher. But it is not separate.

Politically, Ireland is a characteristic product of extremist politics, in this case of colonialism met by revolution. The genius of moderation in British imperialism, wherever else it may have existed, did not here. Over centuries there was invasion, repression of language and church, colonization, plunder, starvation, all accompanied by a political arrogance worthy of the United States in Vietnam.

### Orangemen's Role

There was a last chance for rationality and moderation in the relationship between the two islands at the turn of this century. The long effort to win home rule for Ireland from the Parliament at Westminster was at the point of success when the Orangemen of the North and their right-wing British supporters blocked it.

A decade of blood followed before partition and independence for the South. Bernard Shaw, writing in 1922 of that period of bombs and blood-and-Tank, said: "Future historians will probably

see in these catastrophes a ritual of human sacrifice without which the savages of the 20th century could not effect any redistribution of political power or wealth."

But Ireland has not seen its history with the cold, sardonic eye of a Shaw. Violence has been romance, the hard men in trench coats heroes. The mythology has so permeated politics that only a few years ago leading figures in the governing party, Fianna Fail, helped to start the Provisional IRA campaign of terror in Ulster.

All that has been true, but is it still? Events of the last few days suggest that this could be a time of decisive change in Ireland, political and psychological. The bomb that took four lives in Dublin may have shattered the romance of violence—it certainly showed that the reality is abhorrent to Irishmen as to others.

### Repressive Move

As always, one extreme tends to provoke another. The increase in IRA activities in the Republic has brought on government measures of a repressive and indeed authoritarian character.

The prime minister, Jack Lynch, dismissed the entire governing board of the supposedly independent national radio and television service for interviewing Sean MacStiofain, the IRA leader. The interview was said to have violated a rule against broadcasting material that could advance organizations using violence for their ends. Critics say Lynch simply used the occasion as a pretext to get control of broadcasting.

To suppress the IRA directly, Lynch proposed a bill allowing judges without juries to put any-

one in prison for up to five years for belonging to an illegal organization—on the testimony of a single police official that he has reason to suspect someone of membership. The burden is on the suspect to disprove the suspicion. The bill aroused deep doubt and seemed likely to fail until the bombs went off, when opposition collapsed.

Conor Cruise O'Brien, the ex-diplomat who is now a Labor politician and probably has the keenest opposition eye in Dublin, saw the irony in the Lynch crackdown on violence. The prime minister's own Fianna Fail party has lived by glorifying "patriotic violence," he wrote in the *Observer*, London.

### Sees Hope

O'Brien was worried about authoritarian tendencies in the Republic. But he also saw hope in what Lynch has done: "He may have begun to destroy the mystique of nationalism, sectarian self-righteousness." It is from that mystique, O'Brien rightly said, that not only the Provisional IRA but in their different way the extremist Protestant secret societies of the North have grown.

Whether Lynch's policy does mean a historic shift in Irish attitudes could depend in good part on a response from the old antagonists. Elected Prime Minister Heath and his government could find a way of offering the believers in Irish unity new hope, for example, by the often-discussed all-Ireland council. There might then really be a profound move away from the hard men, away from the long tradition that Sean O'Casey summed up in the phrase "this murdering hate."

## Public Policy and the Drug Problem

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—The Consumers Union has issued a massive report on "Licit and Illegal Drugs." The recommendations of the union have been distilled and publicized. Concerning these, a few observations:

1) The argument that heroin addicts should receive free heroin rests on an incomplete social evaluation of the addict's condition. It is clearly preferable to give an addict heroin rather than "force" him to acquire the money with which to buy it from the black market. It is established that the acquisition of that money is often done by theft—sometimes violent theft.

### Seldom Satisfied

It is not frequently enough remarked, however, that the addict is seldom satisfied to practice his vice privately. He is something of a cultist, both out of economic necessity and psychic loneliness. The easiest way for him to earn the money with which to supply his own habit is to become a pusher. Pushers are energetic salesmen. Although they usually need to ply their wares discreetly, there is opportunity to proselytize. On this point alone society is entitled to conclude that the taking of heroin is a communicable disease. And that therefore those who do take it should be sequestered.

2) It is one thing to advocate the decriminalization of marijuana use, another to advocate

the freedom to merchandise marijuana. The Consumers Union apparently argues that only if the sale of it is legalized is it possible to control the quality of it, which is correct; but which is an insufficient point. To permit the sale of marijuana is in effect greatly to encourage the regular use of it. The union correctly says there is no conceivable law which will at this point succeed in the elimination of marijuana from the national scene. That argument is a sensible one for decriminalization. But package-store availability for marijuana is a positive, corporate encouragement of the use of a drug which the union concedes is dangerous and undesirable.

3) The union's recommendation that the advertising of cigarettes and liquor be banned seeks most curiously to take off from the precedent of the banning of cigarette advertising in radio and television. This was done several years ago but, to the dismay of the initiators of the ban, cigarette smoking proceeds at an all-time high. Since everyone concedes that radio and television in particular are the principal selling media for consumer products, does it follow that cigarette smokers have been encouraged to continue to smoke by the advertisements they come across in the magazines and subways?

The notion is surely naive. Cigarette smokers aren't people

who fantasize life in Macabro country. They are, typically, 15-year-olds who are given a cigarette to puff by 16-year-olds. The fact that no apparent relief was enjoyed from the proscription of radio and television advertising hardly argues for prospective success by eliminating advertising in newspapers and magazines.

Moreover, the union's report apparently neglects the point that advertising is primarily useful as a competitive spur. End the competitive stimulus, and you depress the anxiety for improved tobacco. This could be the most conspicuous result of an end to any advertising whatever of tobacco. And even this is to suppose that there is no constitutional point to worry about. Congress's authority over the airwaves is not disputed. Its authority over what the newspaper prints in the way of advertising is by no means established.

### Alcohol the Predator

4) On the other hand, the union does a service in directing our attention to alcohol as the principal predator on American health, happiness, and stability. Alongside alcohol, smoking and even pot are as nothing. The union's assumption, however, that a ban on alcohol advertising is indicated once again betrays practical experience. Its suggestion that alcoholic containers be clearly labeled as containing

## 'Great Debate' Goes On Israel Faces Peace

By Joseph Kraft

JERUSALEM.—Nobody says it exactly in so many words. But in the curiously indirect, crab-like and behind-the-scenes way characteristic of this country, Israel's inner political establishment has decided to face peace next year.

It has arrested a move by hawkish in the government to accelerate the integration of Arab lands occupied since the 1967 war into the Israeli economy. By talking on that issue, Israeli doves have shown their overwhelming strength in the country, and have made conditions ripe for the American peace initiative everybody here expects in the coming year.

Decision in this matter, as in so many others, was precipitated by the minister of defense, Moshe Dayan. Gen. Dayan bears the chief operational responsibility for the Arab lands held since the Six-Day War of 1967.

### His Policy

His policy has been to keep order by progress rather than bayonets. That means bringing Arabs into Israeli territory as workers, and feeding Israeli capital into the administered territories for development of industry and agriculture.

Last summer a dispute opened up between Dayan and the minister of finance, Pinhas Sapir, about the amount of money to be made available for development of the occupied territories.

Unable to win Sapir over by inter-office memos, Dayan took the issue to the public.

On July 30, in a speech to a study center of the United Labor party, which dominates Israel's ruling coalition, Dayan complained that further progress in the occupation was blocked by what he termed an "ideological freeze." He called for "full-scale discussion" within the Labor party on occupation policy.

Dayan's opponents in the party, who are known as moderate doves, saw his statement not only as part of the dispute about funds for the occupation. They also took it in the context of an on-going struggle to succeed Prime Minister Golda Meir, who is now 74, as Israel's next leader. The doves, accordingly, moved to block what they chose to regard as a bid for power by Dayan. They organized a series of

debates on occupation policy: the executive committee of Labor party. They put together the defense minister overseeing lineup of political candidates.

Finance Minister Sapir, most powerful person in the government after Mrs. Meir, doled out the money. So did Dayan, Prime Minister, Yigal Allon, awarded candidate for the w minister's job. So did Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Finance. So, for first time, did Haim Bar-Lev, popular former chief-of-staff is now minister of commerce industry. So did spokesmen of the party's labor movement youth movement.

Moreover, the doves wrap their case in an argument of far more appealing damage possibilities than the mere idea of peace. They rested their appeal on the charge that the Dayan policy, by promoting the integration of Arabs in the Israeli economy, tended to dilute and endanger the Zionist ideal of Jewish state.

Sapir, for example, warri against "flooding the labor market" with Arab workers. He too financing Arab development, at raised the specter of an Arab majority in Israel. "Is this," asked, "the Jewish state I dreamed of and spilled blood for?"

The "great debate," as it being called here, is not yet over. Gen. Dayan and Mrs. Meir will both speak this week, and the will probably try to temper it dispute.

But already the doves within the government are claiming victory. As Foreign Minister Ezer Weizman said in an interview the other day, "The debate shows that those who believe hawks will dominate Israel are simply wrong."

If nothing else, the politics climate here is better now for a peace initiative. Given the right framework (that is to say, outside the United Nations and without stress on agreement among the local parties) and the right tone (that is to say, without pressure) and the right timing (which means a start well before Israel's general elections next fall), an effort by the United States would probably be worthwhile.

## Letters

### Jerusalem Digs

UNESCO's resolution demanding that Israel should halt all excavations threatening the destruction of cultural and religious heritages in occupied Jerusalem was no empty gesture as described in the editorial from The New York Times (NYT Nov. 27).

The Israeli excavations in Jerusalem cause deep worry and real alarm to those who realize and admire the unique cultural character of this city and especially to those who know the site of these excavations. These excavations are not carried out in an open area, but rather along a site full of cultural monuments and buildings, a number of which have already been demolished as a result of these excavations.

The extremist religious leaders in Israel who supervise parts of these excavations declare from time to time, openly and frankly, that nothing should stand in the way of these excavations, the aim of which is the uncovering of the Temple Wall.

The real aim of these excavations, however, is the political justification of the measure that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel. Anyone who knows Jerusalem can see ample proof of this deliberate Israeli attempt to change the character of the city.

Therefore these excavations, far from realizing any discovery of great cultural treasures, are threatening the existing valuable

buildings along the Western Wall of al-Haram al-Sharif.

The impartial aim of UNESCO is to safeguard the existing cultural monuments everywhere, and hence the UNESCO resolution was passed completely along that direction, which is the preservation of the cultural heritage of Jerusalem.

M. A. WARDAM,  
Cultural Counselor,  
Jordan Embassy,  
Paris.

### Madrid Reporting

The article by Helen Drusine on "A Union Man in Franco's Spain" (NYT Nov. 13) is unjust—a piece of misinformation customary in the press about Spanish affairs. The Spanish government has decided, with the overwhelming support of the Spanish people, to end, once and for all, the anarchy in this country, as well as in other countries. In the United States the state of school anarchy and the corruption of youth was a principal cause of the Nixon landslide. Miss Drusine did not comment on this point.

But the grossest falsehood she wrote was the episode of the metro increase from three to four pesetas. I am a constant user of the Madrid metro, and did much running around on the date the fare was increased. There were not two civil guards stationed at the ticket offices of each metro station to prevent rioting, as Miss Drusine wrote; nor were there any two policemen on the train itself to prevent rioting. There could have been riots if the metro had been 30 cents, like in New York; 50 cents like in Chicago; or 40 cents like in Washington (bus fare). Here the metro is four pesetas; but people are entitled to a lower fare if they buy a round-trip ticket before nine a.m. Here a phone call costs three pesetas, a postage stamp is two pesetas. A peseta is close to one penny and a half—a little less.

The people Miss Drusine thinks are oppressed in Spain are the anarchists, the bomb throwers, the drug peddlers, and the pervers. These are "oppressed" everywhere, and when they go to "heaven" they will feel oppressed there, and their protests will be allowed.

JOSEPH I. FUENTE,  
Madrid.



## 'Siegfried' in Paris

By David Stevens

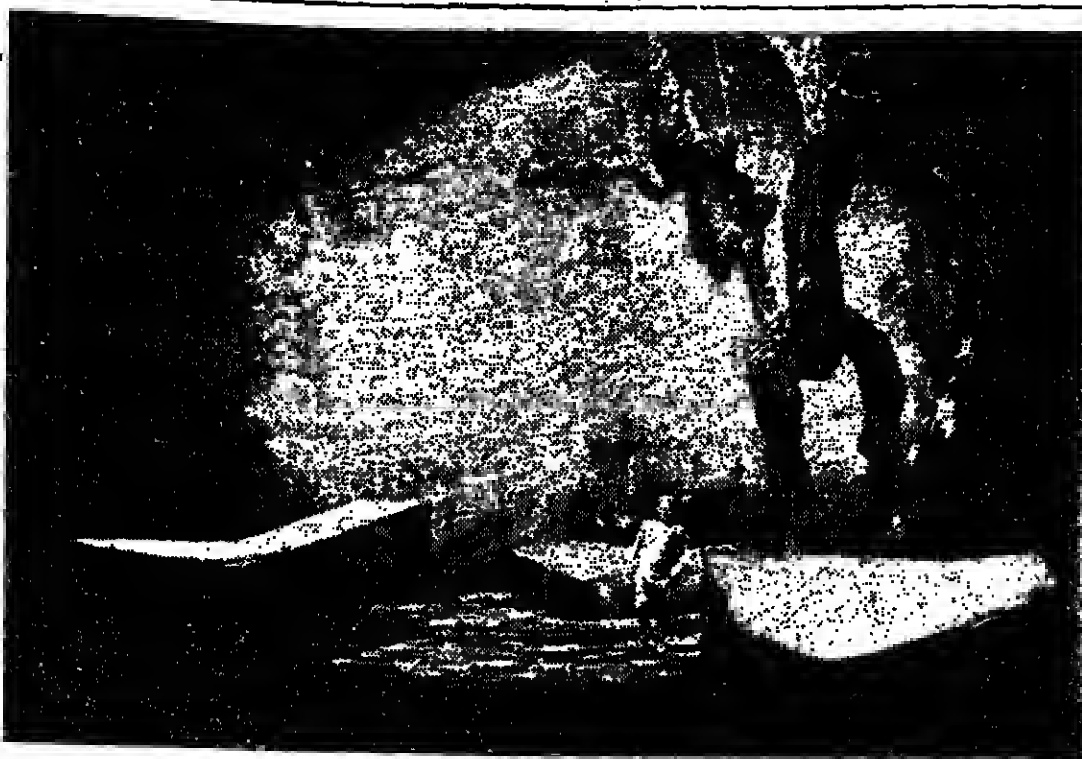
PARIS, Dec. 4 (UPI).—The Wagner Opera is halfway through its project of putting a complete "Ring" cycle of its own and well on a promising season on three centuries of repertoire.

In last year's "Walkure," conductor was Theodor Gueblian, and under his firm leadership the overall quality of the performance was most satisfying. At 33, and looking 25, Gueblian has spent half his life in opera and he deals with equal facility the organizational and functions of a theater.

As a result, the young and impressive singers moved their musical duties with many security, as did the orchestra, which performed a sweep that made it of the climaxes as it from the periods of darkness to scenes of radiant

light augmented by the es- straightforward, but de- intelligent staging of Vindgassen (the son of Volgang), although oc- the singers had some- table moments fitting movements into Oldrich to security. The Czech is a realistic mix- movable, three-dimen- rock-like elements and effects did not always well as intended, and some jarring moments sudden lighting changes to unconvincing bits of realism—for instance, a- visible arrival by stage from her subterranean

y, the core of the perfor- was in the strongly and solidly sung Wolf Appel and Alberich ge Fourie, and in Left noble and richly sung a young Adam Robert Knie, was most- ing to the eye as the of Brunnhilde and sang- ficult final scene with andor. The Siegfried of od performance Satur- bert Becker (Herman- ing the first), has some- to go as the young- a-unfortunately costum- often totally uncertain.



Act II setting for Wagner's "Siegfried" at the Lyons Opera.

he succeeded only in emphasizing the bumpiness of Wagner's nature boy. Now in its fourth season, the "new" Lyons Opera appears to be approaching a crucial period. Louis Erlo has made an impres- sive start in his first three seasons, but is now dividing his time with new duties as head of the projected Opera Studio in Paris, with Jean Aster sharing directorial duties here. Some ambitious have had to be curtailed for budgetary reasons, although the city seems to be proud enough to have renamed the orchestra the Orchestre de Lyon (instead of Rhône-Alpes). This will be the first season without a world

premiere, but it offers both "Wozzeck" and "Der Rosenkavalier" in French, Monteverdi's "Orfeo," Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust," and for novelty, Bohuslav Martinů's opera-film "Les Trois Souhaites."

### In Paris

A solid and sometimes exciting "Dance" is the final operaic presentation of the interim re- gime at the Paris Opera. The principal novelty for the Paris audience was the appearance of the Czech soprano Hanna Janku in the title part. Miss Janku is a diligent but rudimentary actress, and her big

voice was more impressive in the dramatic outbursts than in the diva's quieter passages. But at her best, she held her own in the encounter with Gabriel Bacquier's elegant and brutal Scarpia, and the two of them set off the sparks necessary to make the second act thrilling. Gilbert Fy's Cavaradossi was credible and pleasantly sung, but somewhat monochromatic. Alberto Erede's sensitive musical direction was a good deal more subtle than one usually encounters in Puccini's melodrama.

There are five performances through Dec. 10, after which one presumes Jacques Noël's sets will go into well-deserved retirement.

## Opera in Stockholm: 'Jenufa' Brings Down House

By Paul Moor

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 4 (UPI).—At the end of the opening performance of Götz Friedrich's new production of Leos Janacek's "Jenufa" Friday night at Stockholm's Royal Opera with a brilliant cast of native singers, the dignified, dressy audience went, by Swedish standards, absolutely ape. Bertil Rostedt, who took over this house when the late Göran Gentele went to the Metropolitan, said afterward that not since Ingmar Bergman staged Stravinsky's opera "The Rake's Progress" 10 years ago had this house experienced anything comparable.

Mr. Friedrich brings to "Jenufa" substantial experience with this rich and passionate score. In 1964, at East Berlin's Komische Oper, he staged a production which will remain indelible in the memory of anyone fortunate enough to have seen it. Between that and the Stockholm production, he also made a film of this opera for Danish television. In some regards the Stockholm production comprises a distillation of the best of all.

For 20 years at the unique Komische Oper, Götz Friedrich had the possibility to rehearse a production, literally, just as long as necessary. Nowhere in the West will he find comparable conditions, but this Stockholm production indicates that he has no intention of lowering the extraordinary standards he learned and maintained as a result of his training with Walter Felsenstein at the Komische Oper.

Very wisely, Mr. Friedrich has not shied away from repeating himself in certain details which in Berlin proved so inspired that

one could hardly improve on them: the turning, symbolic mill wheel on the otherwise darkened stage to the opening xylophone ostinato, for instance, or Jenufa, alone and radiant, passing her hands luxuriantly across her pregnant belly and thus establishing the essential situation before anyone even sings the first word of text.

Elizabeth Söderström as Jenufa and Kerstin Meyer as her adoptive mother drew the strongest ovations among the singers; both of them have long since established themselves among the top singers of several major international companies. Kolbjörn Håseth stood out as a powerful Laca, and Jonny Blane proved almost as impressive as Steva. That fine artist Kim Borg showed his customary excellence in the smaller part of the judge.

The chorus deserves special praise, not only for superb singing and convincing acting but also for some astounding backflips and other acrobatics during the turbulent scene marking Steva's first entrance.

Götz Friedrich had with him in Stockholm no less than three important cohorts who had already done the Berlin production with him: the conductor Rudolf Vasek from Prague's National Theater, the set designer Reinhard Zimmermann from the Komische Oper (who fulfilled his contract notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Friedrich had meanwhile announced he would not return to East Germany from Stockholm), and the costume designer Jan Skalicky, formerly of Prague, now living in Bonn and working all over the place.

All three outdid themselves, particularly Mr. Skalicky, who, especially for the wedding feast, brilliantly garbed the women's chorus in extraordinary Moravian folk costumes with superb head-dresses coroneted with spikes of wheat.

## FASHION

### Closed: Transatlantic Taste Gap

By Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (UPI).—American and European designers are on the same wavelength. Watching the press week fashion shows these past few days was like seeing an encore of the recent European ready-to-wear collections. The same trends kept cropping up, including the familiar shirtwaist dress, elasticated waists, blouses, shirts, glen plaids and flannels and an overall classic and conservative look. Even the women on the streets do not look as markedly different from Europeans as they did, say, 10 years ago.

This reflects the fact that with the jet age, the taste gap which used to be so big that one could spot Americans in Europe a mile away, is narrowing. It is getting to be a small fashion world.

American store presidents agree on that point. Said Dany Zarem, vice-president of Bonwit Teller: "Fashions travel both ways now and the look is getting so much alike that it is hard to tell who influences whom. I think it is because the ways of life of women are the same on both sides of the Atlantic. They all want to be very casual in the daytime and very glamorous in the evening. There are fewer in-between clothes, less of what we used to call 'clumpy' clothes."

Although one could turn blue trying to argue who started what trend, Mr. Zarem gives credit to the Americans for starting the current sportswear look. "The French took it and gave it a fresh, new kick. They have a way all their own to take a clas-



Francine Farkas

sic and give it a new life with different fabrics and new colors and proportions." At Alexander's, vice-president Francine Farkas also feels that the fashion gap is virtually closed. The timing may be different, though. Certain ideas will come to the United States and will be immediately successful. Others will take six months to a year to take off. "Take the French bright plaid coats, for instance," she said. "They were very popular in Europe last winter whereas here, they sold sparingly. But now, they're really going. The chubby look also took two years to get off the ground. The fastest trends," she added, "are sweaters. Because sweaters go to a junior market which is forever churning. The same happened with hot pants which were picked up overnight. Mature trends tend to take longer because mature women need convincing."

Saks Fifth Avenue's vice-president Barrie Summerfield agrees that "the taste level is very international at this point. Everyone is going to a classic type of dressing. I don't think it's bad at all. Having very definite fashion statements means that we can be consistent. From the business point of view, it's good on a short run basis. But in the long run, it's bad. Right now, there's great confidence on the part of the customer. But eventually, she will demand new, fresh ideas."

Martin Tramb, president of Bloomingdale's, said that "our policy is to treat the world as one

market. In general, it's a very strong sportswear season. We keep waiting for the dress revival and hope that it will happen in the spring."

Some story at Sakowitz, Houston, where James Shenken said: "There isn't anything in Europe that isn't in the States within a month and vice versa. There's nothing exciting really. Present-day fashion is so simple and classic. They're all doing the same thing. Right now, fashion is in the doldrums," he added somewhat pessimistically.

This sameness has led the Sakowitz store to "bunch up our stock together, whether the merchandise comes from Paris, London, Rome or New York, N.Y. Whereas in the old days, we used to separate them and make a big deal of imports. The customers can't tell the difference anymore."

All this, of course, makes life much simpler for both retailers and customers. But in the long run, fashion will have to get off its comfortable plateau and travel to new, more interesting heights. The time, however, is not right yet. Spring fashions are on the same wavelength as the preceding winter ones. The earliest radical changes one can hope for will only break out six months from now, with the winter collections.



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## What to Tell (or Not to Tell) Children About Santa

Dec Wedemeyer

YORK (AP).—Parents clashing what to tell children about Santa Claus get con- siderable aid from the experts. Bruno Bettelheim, the psychoanalyst and profes- sor at the University of California, says that a child should be told too early the about Santa because it force the child to view as in a rational way all or even cause the child to about less benign myths. Dr. Bettelheim, director of ped- iatrics at New York's Cornell Medical Center, says a child should be told to begin with that Santa is believe person to avoid an early credibility gap parent and child. Middle are a large num- ber of psychologists and psy- chiatrists who believe children be told the truth only hey ask, "Is Santa Claus

"Some families maintain the myth. Some are determined to deflate it. Both approaches are wrong in my opinion. Children have to find the reality themselves," one expert says.

really don't know myself the full story on Santa Claus. You'll have to find out yourself—that is the message that should be conveyed in children's language."

Dr. Saik says his fear is that if parents build up Santa and later the child finds "the truth," he will not trust his parents on other things.

"It's a good idea to start out saying he is a make-believe person and we pretend he comes down the chimney. Engage in the fantasy with them. They love the idea that Mommy and Daddy pretend. Lots of people enjoy ghost stories without believing in ghosts. I think we underestimate the capacity of children to enjoy it without being presented it as a reality..."

Dr. Saik says that in the case of children who have already been told Santa is real and are now confronted by friends who say he is not, they could also be told he is make-believe.

"Don't say he's not real. The best answer is he's make-believe. Then you are giving them a fantasy rather than taking one away."

Dr. Saik said that he told his own daughter Pia, 5, that Santa

is not real and she told him, "Oh, yes he is." "I said, 'Okay, just remember if you want to believe in him that's fine. But remember that Daddy told you...'"

Dr. Bettelheim said that he had never observed cases of children who did not trust their parents on other things, there should be no trouble."

No Confirmation  
Dr. Bettelheim said that a 6-year-old who has been told by a friend that Santa is not real and then confronts his parents with this information, should not necessarily be given confirmation.

"Tell him to believe what he wants to believe. At 5 or 6, I'd ask, 'What do you want to believe in? If Johnny doesn't believe in Santa, what do you want to do?'"

"In general there is no reason to disillusion a child before he is able to give up the belief. It's a cruel world and a few nice fictions when you are little are nice. There comes a time when normal children give up fictions. I'd rather have him believe in benign

fantasies. He might replace Santa with a bad one. Do you want him to believe in Dracula or in Santa?"

Other specialists said that they were concerned more about the atmosphere of the whole Christmas season. One psychiatrist warned that non-Christian children, just like adults, experience a letdown after Christmas. Several said parents should be aware that a child already depressed about the death of a family member might become more acutely aware of the loss during the holiday season.

## Charlie Chaplin To Direct A New Film

LONDON, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Charlie Chaplin, now 63, is preparing to make another film.

It will be called "The Freak." He plans to direct it as well as play a small part, but the leading roles will be played by two of his daughters, Josephine and Victoria.

Mr. Chaplin, who lives in Switzerland, hopes to start shooting some time next year in England. It will be his first film since he made "A Countess from Hong Kong" in 1967, which starred Sophia Loren and Marlon Brando.

'An Opinion'  
n't believe in unplugging Santa Claus just but I believe in lighting the tree," said Dr. Richard M. Sil- n, director of psychiatry at St. Michael's Hospital of on Staten Island. He families maintain the

Some are determined to it. Both approaches are in my opinion. Children find the reality (or them- selves) when the child asks, I a parent should say, "I



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## Italian Farmer Plows Into Etruscan Tomb

TUSCANY, Italy, Dec. 4 (UPI).—While plowing his field Saturday, an Italian farmer broke into an Etruscan burial grotto. Government archaeologists said that before night fell, they had found four sarcophagi painted with human figures which retained all the brightness of the original color. Such retention of color is rare.

The grotto also contained at least a hundred bronze objects and more than 200 made of terracotta, the archaeologists said.

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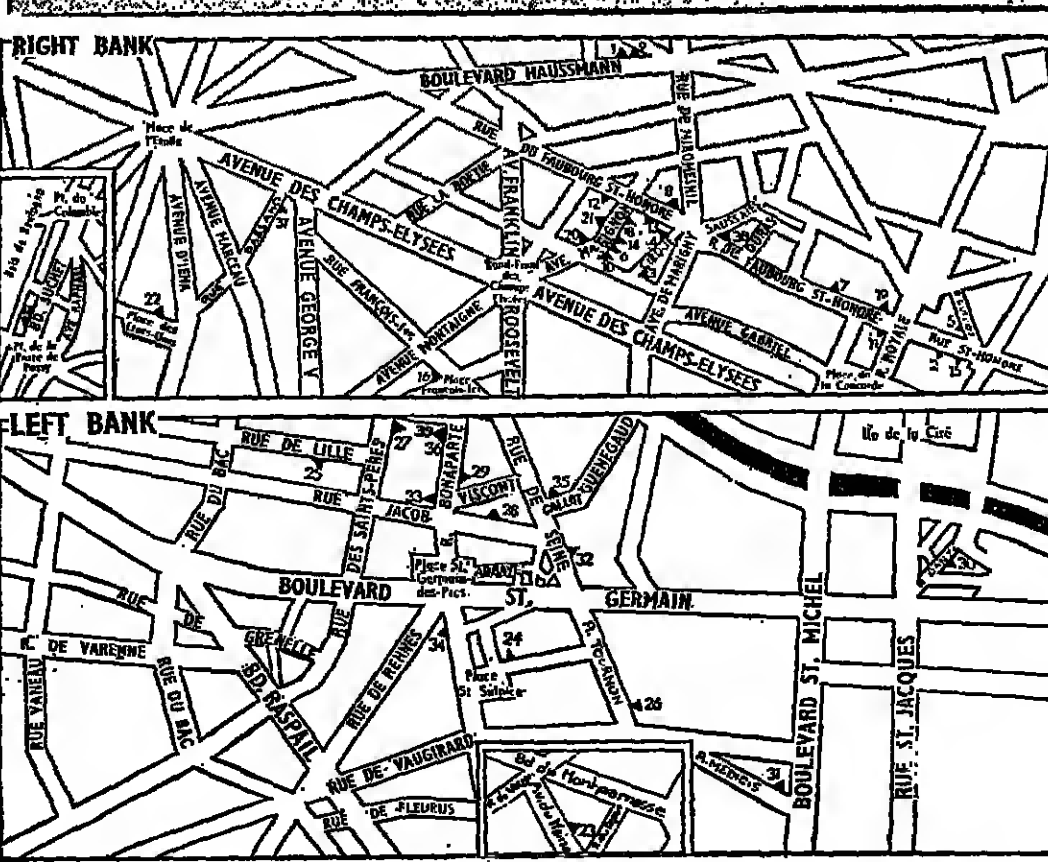
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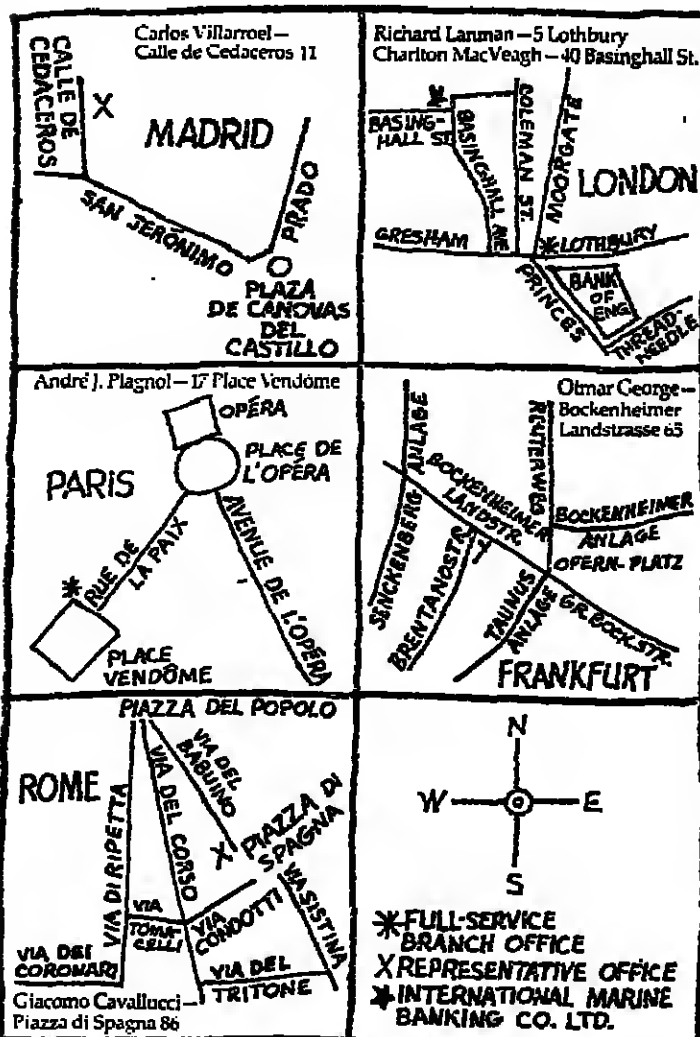


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Sales	\$36,822,612	\$29,536,490	\$14,645,371	\$7,511,858
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100 gld 1000	100 franc 1000	100 DM 1000	100 £ 1000	100 FF 1000	100 Lira 1000	100 Mark 1000	100 CHF 1000
100 gld 1000	100 franc 1000	100 DM 1000	100 £ 1000	100 FF 1000	100 Lira 1000	100 Mark 1000	100 CHF 1000
100 gld 1000	100 franc 1000	100 DM 1000	100 £ 1000	100 FF 1000	100 Lira 1000	100 Mark 1000	100 CHF 1000

Amsterdam	Brussels	Düsseldorf	London	Paris	Rome	Frankfurt	Zurich
100 gld 1000	100 franc 1000	100 DM 1000	100 £ 1000	100 FF 1000	100 Lira 1000	100 Mark 1000	100 CHF 1000
100 gld 1000	100 franc 1000	100 DM 1000	100 £ 1000	100 FF 1000	100 Lira 1000	100 Mark 1000	100 CHF 1000
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### Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Dec. 4, 1972

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### New York Stock Exchange

Closing prices on Dec. 4, 1972

High. Low.	Div.	Inc.	in \$	Yds.	Pf
38 1/2	4 1/2	Abtch	119		151
52 1/4	1 1/2	ACF	111	2 1/2	22
15 1/4	1 1/2	Acme-Cav	30		25
4 1/2	1 1/2	Acme	135 1/2		16
1 1/2	1 1/2	Acme	1 1/2		83
14 1/2	7 1/2	Ad Mails	25		34 1/2
4 1/2	2 1/2	Admco	30		148
2 1/2	1 1/2	Admiral	1 1/2		295
7 1/2	3 1/2	Admco	1 1/2		196
6 1/2	4 1/2	Admco	1 1/2		3
17 1/2	7 1/2	Aggro	30		4
22 1/2	4 1/2	Albion	1 1/2		190
74 1/2	5 1/2	Alc Prod	25		2
23 1/2	1 1/2	Alcoa	30		215
5 1/2	3 1/2	Alc Industries	1 1/2		63
35 1/2	2 1/2	Alkoma	1 1/2		48
10 1/2	1 1/2	Alm Gas	1 1/2		3
59	10 1/2	Alap	1 1/2		2100



# ily to Set ategy for ntedison ines Roles for It, in Key Sectors

ME, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—  
capital Edison will be re-  
tuted through a plan drawn  
the Italian government  
which private and public  
holders will be equally rep-  
ed but the balance of power  
s held by the state credit  
e, IMI, under the direction  
Bank of Italy.

Edison was promised con-  
operational autonomy over  
airs but its overall strategy  
laced under the control of  
government planning author-  
n a series of decisions an-  
ed by the government over  
several.

Decisions also define the  
a be played in the primary  
secondary chemical sectors  
Edison and ENI and the  
relations between the two,  
long awaited political deci-  
announced by the govern-  
interministerial planning  
(CIPE), provide for the re-  
ation of a control syndicate  
ntedison along the lines  
ted last week by Bank of  
governor Guido Carli.  
CIPE between them hold about  
cent of Montedison cap-  
al, 13.1 percent held by  
major private shareholders.  
CIPE decisions appear to  
that the excess state  
of about 8.5 percent will  
be transferred to IMI to give it  
lance of power.

control syndicate will have  
wer to choose new mem-  
Montedison board, but  
this in such a way as to  
be fair representation of  
major public and private  
olders in the syndicate, as  
of the company's small  
shareholders, estimated to  
r about 250,000.

relations between ENI and  
Edison, CIPE said:  
NI will in future handle  
of oil and oil products  
ntedison, taking over Mon-  
s existing supply con-  
and supplying it "at mar-  
e."  
tining operations will be  
handled by a joint  
of the two, run by ENI,  
will like over Montedi-  
sion, Sicily, refinery.  
ow have chemical plants  
of fine and aromatics will  
nded by joint ventures,  
run by ENI, which will be  
to participation by outside  
ies.  
secondary chemicals, ENI  
Montedison will remain  
omous while their opera-  
will be coordinated through  
ment economic planning  
individual sectors, CIPE

1. the chemical fiber field,  
ad Montedison will set up  
a venture, run by Mon-  
a, which will take over all  
re companies' interest in  
eter. The new venture will  
ake a reorganization of its  
lives. This joint venture  
s open to participation by  
Italian companies operating  
sector.  
n the pharmaceuticals and  
ars field, the two com-  
will remain apart, but will  
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tion.  
3 said Montedison guar-  
nted to fire any workers  
rove to be in excess during  
eriod of reorganization and  
during.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### GM, Ford Get Price Increases

General Motors has hiked prices on 1973 models an average of \$64 on the heels of Price Commission approval of the increase. Ford Motor, which received permission for a \$62.56, or 1.9 percent, average boost, was scaled down from the \$92 increase it had sought. The GM hike was a 1.53 percent increase. Chrysler Corp., which had previously won a 1.9 percent raise, has filed a new application requesting a second increase.

### Chrysler Seeks All U.K. Unit Shares

Chrysler Corp. plans to bid for the 11.6 percent equity share of Chrysler U.K. Ltd. that it does not already own. A spokesman for Lazard Brothers, merchant bank adviser to Chrysler U.K., estimates the value of the bid at about \$8 million. Chrysler also will seek to acquire all the preference shares of its British subsidiary. The parent company said acquisition of minority shareholdings in operations of Chrysler U.K. and other companies in the Chrysler group would mean that decisions "concerning Chrysler's expansion and development will not be affected by the existence of minority holdings, held outside the group."

### Japan to Cut Motor Vehicle Exports

Japan's motor vehicle export control plan will cut previously anticipated exports of autos, trucks, motorcycles and chassis by about \$450 million in the fiscal year which began last September. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry says the statutory curbs to motor vehicle exports, expected to be approved by the cabinet Tuesday and take effect Jan. 1, are being enforced to reduce the nation's heavy trade surplus in an effort to avert another yen revaluation. Export

shipments of cars, trucks and chassis will be limited to not more than 27 percent above actual export sales in the year ended Aug. 31, 1972, and motorcycles to 25 percent above that level.

### Profit at German Banks Holds Steady

Dresdner Bank and Commerzbank, two of West Germany's leading commercial banks, report that operational income in the first 10 months of the year is about unchanged from the year earlier period. Dresdner, with deposits of 26.54 billion deutsche marks compared with 25.58 billion DM at the start of the year, says higher earnings from foreign exchange and securities transactions sustained its income situation. Commerzbank, with deposits of 31.83 billion DM on Oct. 31 compared with 30.54 billion DM at the opening of the year, says net income for the full year is likely "to justify maintenance of our payout" of 8.50 DM a share paid in 1971. A recent improvement in the interest margin, the difference between interest paid on deposits and received for credits, hardly reflected on its 10-month report, says Commerzbank.

### Schering Earnings Improve

Schering earnings improved in the first nine months of this year compared with the 1971 period and the West German drug firm expects satisfactory results over the whole of 1972. Net profit last year held virtually unchanged at 43.4 million DM while parent company sales rose 13.4 percent to 734 million DM and group turnover increased 17 percent to 1.23 billion DM. The company says group sales increased 8.3 percent to 1 billion DM in the first three quarters of this year while parent company turnover grew 10.7 percent to 621 million DM.

### Approves Objectives, but Hits Formal Accord

## U.S. Said to Oppose Special Saudi Oil Pact

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (WP).—The State Department, which has been studying a proposal for a major commercial oil agreement between Saudi Arabia and the United States, has concluded that a formal accord is neither advisable nor necessary, according to one well-placed official. The department believes that the objectives of the Saudi proposal can be accomplished without a formal agreement and that such an accord could set a dangerous precedent in dealings between oil-producing and oil-consuming nations.

The official said the department favored a "continuing dialogue" with the Saudis on their proposal to establish some kind of special relationship between the two countries without a formal agreement. The deal, first offered by Saudi Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani at a conference here in September, involves an offer to provide the United States with an uninterrupted flow of petroleum. In return, Saudi Arabia is asking that its oil be allowed into this

country free of all duty and quota restrictions and that the U.S. government facilitate Saudi investment in the U.S. oil industry. Because the United States is facing an acute energy crisis, the proposal provoked great interest in oil and government circles, where its implications were carefully weighed.

Well aware of the energy plight

here, the State Department has been actively encouraging the acceptance by U.S. oil companies of large-scale investments by Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich Middle East states. It feels that such investments would help offset the growing balance-of-payments deficit aggravated by the massive imports of oil—which by 1980 may reach 12 million barrels daily, about half the anticipated consumption—and also serve as a stabilizing influence in relations between Arab oil-producing countries and the United States.

Saudi Arabia is planning to invest billions of dollars in "downstream" projects like oil refineries and marketing operations and wants to participate with U.S. companies in joint ventures.

The Saudi government calculates that by 1979 it will be earning about \$30 billion yearly in oil revenues and that it will have more than half that figure available for such investments, according to one well-informed Saudi source.

The State Department fears that a formal agreement on Saudi oil for the United States would be an open invitation to other Western countries to enter similar agreements. The result, it is feared, would be to strengthen even further the hand of the oil-producing countries in their bargaining with energy-short Western nations and Japan.

### British Reserves Gain in Month

LONDON, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves made a big recovery last month and the stockpile is now at its highest level since last April, the government announced today. In dollar terms the reserves are now worth \$5.895 billion, an increase of \$36 million from the end of October, (when the reserves fell a massive \$230 million).

## Quarterly Capital Outlays Off 2% at U.K. Manufacturers

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—Capital spending by U.K. manufacturers declined in the third quarter to a seasonally adjusted \$232 million from \$239 million in the second quarter. However, investment in the first nine months was up 4 percent from the like 1971 period, mainly due to a rise in spending for plant, machinery and vehicles. Overall investment in the manufacturing, distribution and service, and shipping industries was \$753 million, down from \$798 million in the second quarter and \$799 million a year earlier.

In a separate report, the DTI said manufacturers' inventories dropped by \$108 million in the third quarter, against drops of \$142 million in the second quarter and \$99 million a year earlier. The third-quarter decline may have been partly caused by the nationwide dock strike as well as by a fast rise in output, the DTI said.

## Swiss Adopt Measures to Curb Inflation

BERN, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The Swiss cabinet today approved five measures designed to curb the economic boom and slow inflation, currently running at about 6 percent annually. A brief communiqué after the seven cabinet ministers met said details of the measures would be published on Wednesday.

It said the first measure was divided into three sections covering credit restrictions, minimum bank reserves, and controls on loan issues. The second measure consists of provisions concerning the financing of exports, which the government would be empowered to apply if it judged necessary. The third provides for a limitation to be put on tax depreciation. The fourth measure is aimed at stabilizing the construction sector, and the fifth provides for government "supervision" of prices, the communiqué said.

## German Orders Soar

BONN, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The volume of orders received by West German industry rose 11 percent in October from September and was up 19.8 percent from a year earlier, the Economics and Finance Ministry reported today. The average gain in October is normally about 5 percent. Export orders for capital goods were a major contributor to the rise, the ministry said.

## Belgian Prices Rise

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The Belgian consumer price index rose 0.8 percent in November to 108.1 (based on 1971 equals 100).

## One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of closing international exchange rates for the dollar rose sharply today. Dec. 4, 1972

Rate	Previous
ster. \$ per £	2.2481
Scot. fr. 100	44.15-20
Scot. fr. 100	44.04-06
Dutch mark	3.1021
Danish kron.	6.8797-8007
Swedish kron.	6.8450-5500
Pr. fr. (A)	5.055-063
Pr. fr. (B)	5.05-063
Guillemet	3.244-47
Guillemet	4.30
Guillemet	352.40-40
Guillemet	62.46-47
Guillemet	23.13-15
Guillemet	4.747-49
Guillemet	3.702-84
Guillemet	20.10-10

A. Press. B. Commercial.

## U.S. Accepts Interest Rates Heading Up

But Wants Moderate, Inconspicuous Rise

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—The Nixon administration—despite its recent efforts to induce major banks to hold down their prime lending rates—appears to be determined to avoid setting a ceiling on the cost of money.

To peg interest rates at an artificial level, it can be stated authoritatively on the basis of interviews in Washington last week, is regarded as "thoroughly stupid," and likely to be "injurious to the economy."

Thus, assuming the standard economic forecast is correct in predicting continued rapid business expansion in 1973 and rising demand for funds, interest rates could be on an upward slope next year.

But Washington officials are indeed concerned that, if the cost of money is to rise, its rate of increase be moderate—not too sharp or too conspicuous.

At least in some Washington quarters, there is deep concern that the problem of controlling inflation has not been solved, and that a broad governmental effort to restrain the rate of increase in prices is essential.

Officials see several elements as essential to any effective anti-inflation program. Among these are:

• A "moderate" monetary policy, which presumably would provide for a rate of increase in the nation's money supply similar to the 8 percent growth rate that has been recorded in the last year or so.

• A tighter fiscal policy, which is generally defined as holding federal spending in the current fiscal year within the \$250-billion limit that President Nixon sought, unsuccessfully, to have Congress enact into law.

• An effective policy of restraint on wages and prices, which would certainly involve an extension of the administration wage-price control program beyond its scheduled expiration next April.

## But Share of 200 Climbs 50 Largest U.S. Companies Hold Steady 24% of Output

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—The share of total manufacturing output in the U.S. economy held by the largest 50 companies has not increased in more than a decade, but the share of the largest 200 companies has risen noticeably, new government figures disclosed last week.

The Census Bureau published, with no publicity or interpretation, new statistics on the sensitive question of concentration in industry—limited in this case to manufacturing.

The figures, for 1970, cover both over-all concentration (the share of total manufacturing held by the largest 50, 100, 150 and 200 companies engaged in manufacturing) and concentration by industry (the share of production of each product held by the largest 4, 8, 20 and 50 companies producing the item).

Because the figures are based on sales and value added by individual factory or establishment, they largely escape the statistical problem posed by the multi-product or multi-industry company.

The new figures show that in 1970 the 50 largest companies in manufacturing measured by their total value added—regardless of how many products they produce—accounted for 24 percent of total value added. This figure has moved in a narrow range of 23 to 25 percent since 1954, the report showed.

For the top 100 companies, the share has risen from 30 percent in 1954 and 1958 to 33 percent in 1970. And for the top 200 it has risen from 37 percent in 1954 to 43 percent in 1970.

Looked at another way, the figures show that more than half of total manufacturing output is still in the hands of relatively

## Averages Set New Highs as Prices Churn

Volume Is Heavy, But Below Friday's Level

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued churning today at a high level in heavy trading and most of the popular price indicators climbed to record highs.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished at 1,027.02, up 3.69 and topping the previous closing high of 1,023.21 recorded Nov. 24. New highs also were set by the Standard & Poor's 500-stock composite and the NASDAQ index.

A booming 19.73 million shares changed hands, down from Friday's 22.57 million but heavy by almost any other standard. Numerous block trades crossed the tape, indicating that institutional investors continued to be active.

Wall Street has been encouraged by the ability of the market to consolidate its strong autumn run-up without a sharp selloff. Some analysts have suggested that a correction was overdue, but the market has withstood selling pressure.

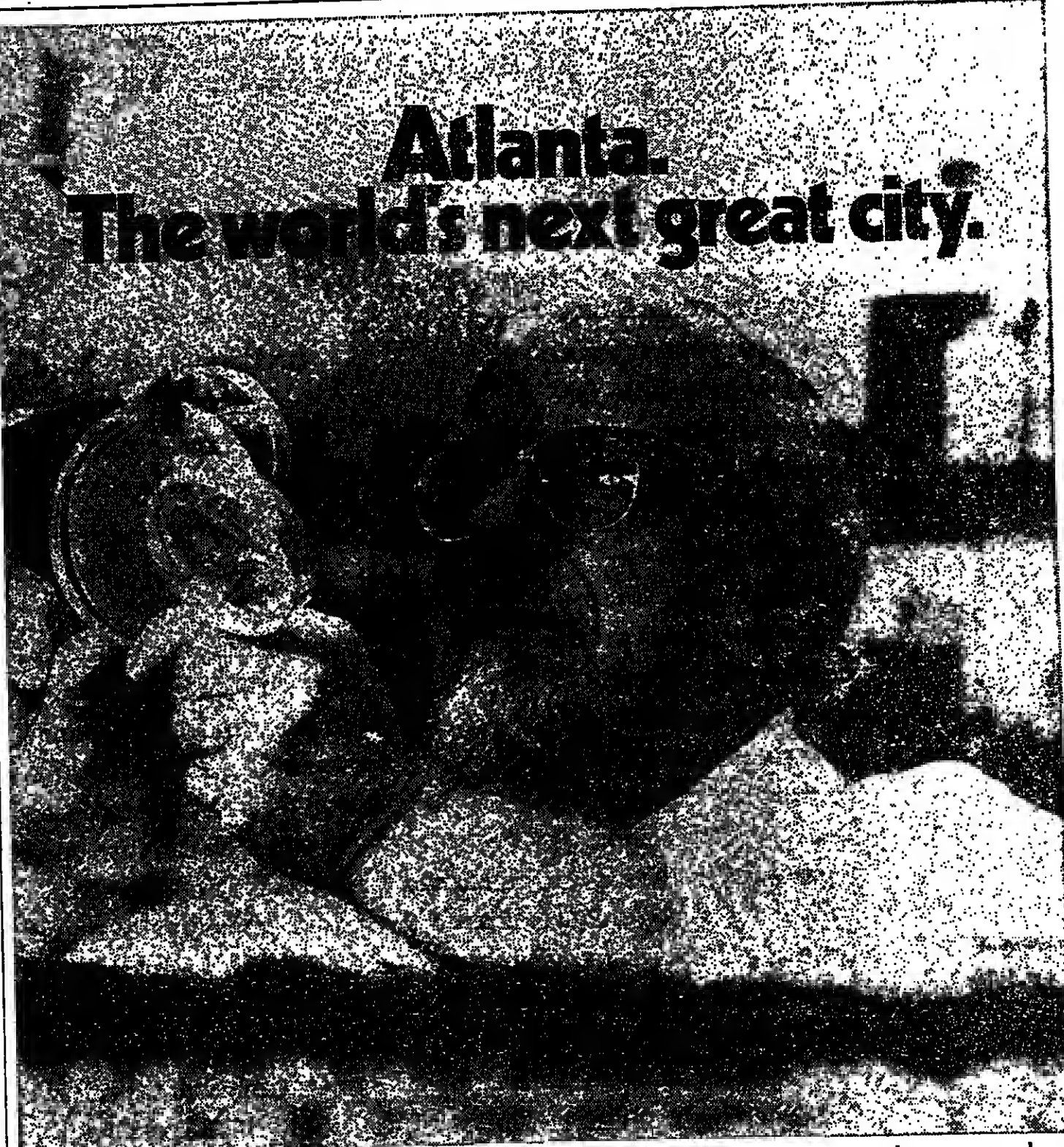
Glamour stocks, which had led Friday's rally, tacked on additional gains today. Walt Disney was up 3 1/2 at 294, Magnavox rose 1 1/4 to 31, Memorex gained 1 3/4 to 19 1/2 and Avon Products was up 2 5/8 to 129 7/8.

The most active stock of the day was Levitz Furniture, which climbed 1 1/2 to 27 1/2. Automobile stocks were strong. General Motors, in response to rising new-car sales, indicated that it would increase its auto production 13.4 percent in the first quarter of next year. The stock closed at 81 5/8, up 3 3/8 after trading as high as 82 3/8 earlier.

IBM climbed 2 1/2 to 400 1/2. It denied a weekend press report that it would offer shares in IBM Europe to European shareholders.

Prices worked higher in heavy trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index climbed 0.08 to 29.69.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index reached a new high today when it closed at 134.14. The previous high was 134.10, reached on April 18, 1972.



Worldwide headquarters for disease control is the Atlanta based national Center for Disease Control. CDC participates in global programs to eradicate and prevent the spread of communicable and vector-borne diseases, and conducts extensive applied research activities toward developing methods of diagnosis, control, and prevention. The Center trains about 10,000 health workers from around the world and conducts seminars for thousands of members of professional societies and health associations every year. Teams of specialists are mobilized within hours to help quell such emergencies as an outbreak of smallpox in Yugoslavia or the spread of bubonic plague from Java. CDC adds international medical importance to Atlanta—the world's next great city.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

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<b>Nesbitt Thomson Securities Limited</b>	<b>Richardson Securities of Canada</b>	<b>Wood Gundy Limited</b>
<b>McLeod, Young, Weir &amp; Company Limited</b>	<b>Midland-Osler Securities Limited</b>	<b>A. E. Ames &amp; Co. Limited</b>
<b>Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited</b>	<b>Bongard, Carlie &amp; McCarthy Ltd.</b>	<b>Pitfield, Mackay, Ross &amp; Company Limited</b>
<b>Greenshields Incorporated</b>	<b>Burns Bros. and Denton Limited</b>	<b>Gairdner &amp; Company Limited</b>
<b>Cochran Murray</b>	<b>Doherty McCuaig Limited</b>	<b>Equitable Securities Limited</b>

December 1972

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**CAVALIERI HILTON, Rome** Vistas from atop Monte Mario.

**LONDON HILTON** On fashionable Park Lane in Mayfair.

**MÜNCHEN HILTON, Munich** Views of the Englischer Garten.

**PARIS HILTON** Down the block from the Eiffel Tower. And q

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36%	12%	For Mail	10	913	9	12%
34%	11%	HIG Inc	9	813	9	11%
32%	10%	Hilbert	8	713	9	10%
30%	9%	Hilbert	8	613	6	9%
28%	8%	Hilbert	8	513	6	8%
26%	7%	Hilbert	8	413	6	7%
24%	6%	Hilbert	8	313	6	6%
22%	5%	Hilbert	8	213	6	5%
20%	4%	Hilbert	8	113	6	4%
18%	3%	Hilbert	8	13	6	3%
16%	2%	Hilbert	8	13	6	2%
14%	1%	Hilbert	8	13	6	1%
12%	0%	Hilbert	8	13	6	0%
10%	0%	Hilbert	8	13	6	0%
8%	0%	Hilbert	8	13	6	0%
6%	0%	Hilbert	8	13	6	0%
4%	0%	Hilbert	8	13	6	0%
2%	0%	Hilbert	8	13	6	0%
0%	0%	Hilbert	8	13	6	0%

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مكة امد









BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Using excellent psychology, South brought home a game because his left-hand opponent was a great player—against a lesser one he would have had no chance.

The opening three-heart bid was doubled by North, and South jumped to game in spades. This double is sometimes mislabeled "optional," but experts all treat it as for take-out, just as a double of a one-bid would be.

The opening lead of the heart queen was covered with the king and when East won with the ace he returned his remaining heart to his partner's ten. West considered shifting to a diamond, but was afraid of presenting South with a trick if he held the jack, with or without the ace.

There was apparently no urgency to play a diamond, since South could not establish clubs without losing a trick to the king. At least that was what West thought, and he chose the passive defense of leading the spade queen.

South expected a shift to diamonds, and was surprised by the trump lead. No doubt West thought the club suit could not be run. In that case South's only chance was an unusual play. He won the spade king, led the four to his jack and played the club ace.

This was a surprise to West, who paused to work it out. If South held the club queen he would no doubt have made use of dummy's trump entries to finesse. One definite possibility was that South held the following:

♠ J109732  
♥ 95  
♦ A X  
♣ A X X

If West routinely played the club nine he would be caught in an end-play when South played the diamond ace and king, ruffed a diamond and led a club. West's fate would be similar after the play of the club nine if South held A J x in diamonds, with the club lead to the king coming immediately.

Satisfied with his analysis, West dropped the club king under the ace. South, equally satisfied, claimed an overtrick.

**NORTH**  
♠ A K 4  
♥ K 4  
♦ K 8 5  
♣ J 8 4 3 2  
**EAST**  
♠ 8 6 5  
♥ A 8  
♦ A J 7 6 3 2  
♣ 10 7

**SOUTH**  
♠ J109732  
♥ 9 5  
♦ 9  
♣ A Q 6 5

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West North East South

3♥ 3♦ 3♥ 4♣

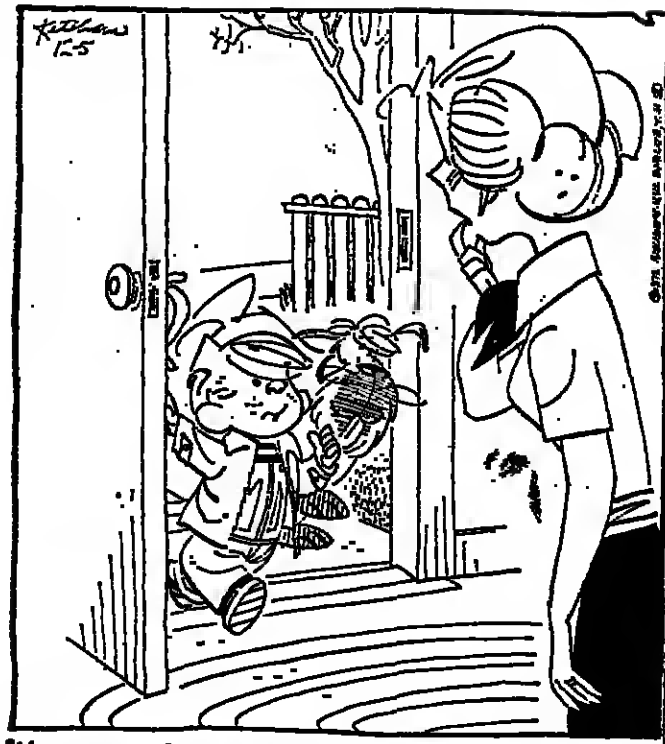
Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart queen.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

RAICE AFT SRO  
EADON MIA COERIE  
SALTPOCK ADRIAN  
RAIMONITS ARC  
ABLER ANA PLEA  
DESETS VACATES  
EAD AMP ABALONE  
EAD KRA JAR  
SUGGLIS OTTO SEIT  
EADON MIA COERIE  
NAME MARIA SOLID  
SMA RADIISHES  
ODIOUS SHELTERS  
RANCHIO REELERS  
ARIK RIND RETIS

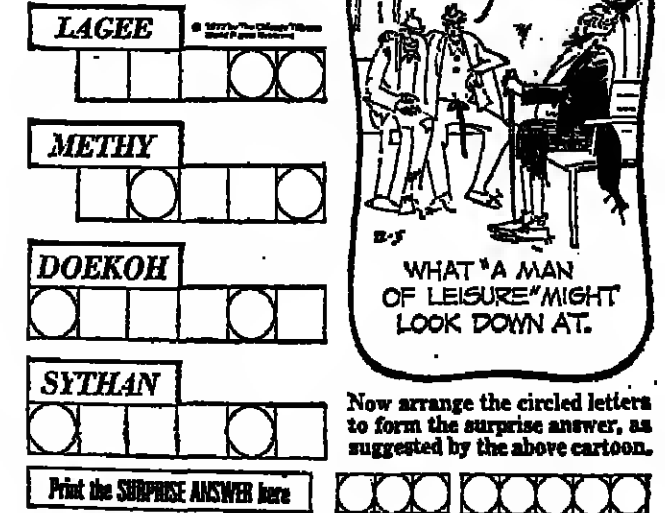
DENNIS THE MENACE



"KNOW WHAT JOEY SAID TODAY? HE'S GLAD HE DIDN'T TRADE ME HIS BABY SISTER FOR OL' RUFF."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble OBSE PIECE TRIPLE FALLEN

Answer: An edible part of poppies that many become addicted to—"PIES"

BOOKS

**GEORGE WASHINGTON**  
*Anguish and Farewell (1793-1799)*  
By James Thomas Flexner. Little, Brown.  
554 pp. Illustrated. \$15.  
Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THIS fourth and final volume of the life of Washington (on which the author labored for 12 years) is devoted to Washington's second term as President and the brief period of retirement that followed before his death. Flexner has subtitled it "Anguish and Farewell."

It could also have been called "Washington Agonistes." For never, it would seem, had Washington been so criticized, belittled, railed at and pulled in such opposite directions. True, when the chips were down, as in the case of the Whisky Rebellion, he could count on virtually universal support. His hold on the hearts and affection of the people was never greater. But the point was that in the years 1793 to 1796 he had to face, on a day-to-day working basis, the problems of war and revolution in Europe, military threats on the frontier, dealings with a Congress split between Federalists and Republicans, and the sharpest divisions within his own official family.

It is easy to look back and think what a brilliant and able group Washington had surrounded him: Hamilton at the Treasury, Jefferson at State, John Adams as Vice-President. But Adams resented being continually thrust into the President's shadow. Hamilton and Jefferson, each notable in his own way, saw eye to eye on nothing. Each feared the influence of the other, and Jefferson finally left the cabinet, convinced that the President tended to side with Hamilton, though, as Flexner points out, Washington voted (so to speak) with Jefferson more than with Hamilton.

The divisions in the cabinet and the country were crystallized by the French Revolution, and the enmity between England and France that it provoked (or perhaps aggravated). Jefferson and his group (Madison, Monroe, et al) sided with the French. Hamilton, Adams, John Jay sided with the English. Each faction saw in every suggestion on the other side either the return of aristocratic privileges and powers or the surrender of the country to the Jacobin spirit of France. The vituperation was unbelievable and makes current journalistic practice sound like the report of a child.

Neither side really wanted to become embroiled in the European conflict, but believed it knew best how to achieve that result. Washington's view was simple: to stay completely out of the European goings-on. One would think that in the light of the distances from Europe and the slowness of sailing ships, staying aloof should have been easy. It wasn't. For one thing, neither France nor England allowed it. France's representative to the United States, Citizen Genet, felt that he could appeal to the people over Washington's head. In this he was at first aided by a rather innocent and indiscreet Jefferson, who later regretted the friendly

way he had dealt with the French envoy. Washington finally to Genet's measure. And the English stirred the pot by their high-handed actions on the high seas.

On the other hand, some Americans acted as if they were representatives of their nation rather than of the national government. Monroe was extremely partisan to the French, and a treaty Jay brought back from England seemed to the other side a complete sellout to British interests. It took a great deal of firmness and coldheadedness in Washington to work his way through these problems.

The Jay treaty, in fact, involved a constitutional crisis. For it house, hostile to the treaty, said it would not vote money to implement the provisions of agreement unless it first had a chance to over the text, though the Constitution said plainly that only the Senate needed to concur.

Washington faced a problem another sort in the Whisky Rebellion, when he called on the militia of the states to put down a rebellion against federal authority. The point was whether national law could be floated by section of the country. It is interesting that the troops (flock to the national banner from both the Federalist and Republican sides, lest it be said that the side thought less of the new government it had helped to create.

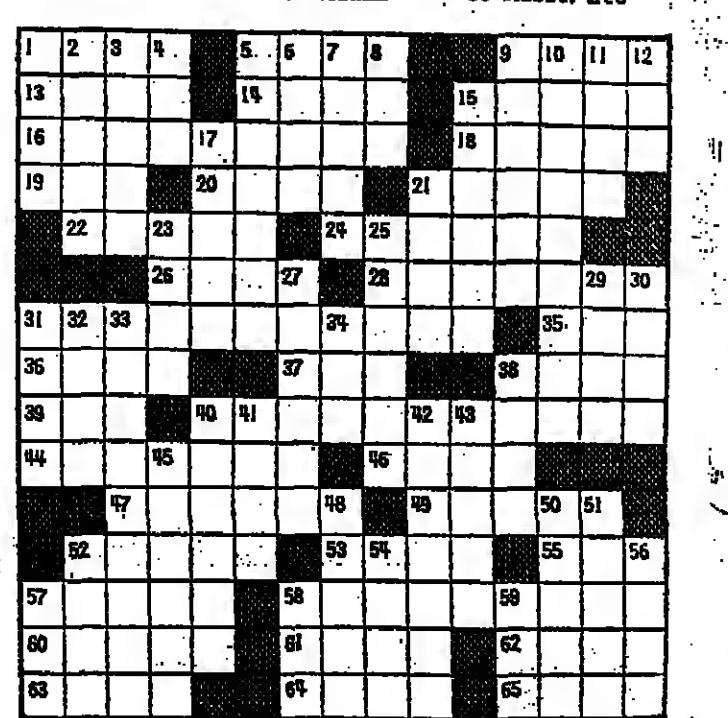
Politics is not the only subject (though it is the major one) in this volume. We see Washington as a social being, as a host, as a collector, as an art collector, farmer, land speculator and as an owner of slaves. The pages devoted to Washington's last years with slavery and the slavery issue may be the most original in the book. The author suggests that Washington was able to free some slaves, and he traces the President's increasing dislike of the entire system.

The strengths of this spacious study of our first President has been its emphasis on the man. Flexner has always kept the human being in focus along with the Colonial landholder, the aspiring soldier, the commander-in-chief, the revered and heroic President and elder statesman. In all of these roles, we see a human being in action, never so lofty as to be unbelievable, never so faulty as to lose our devotion. As Washington got older, his vanities, his angers, his crochets became more visible. But these human frailties enhance the image we have of him. The thing about Washington was not that he had faults, but that more than most of us, he was able to rise above them, that he was able to measure up to the high office to which he was summoned. Flexner has balanced with great skill the folk hero with the man. It is biography that will be long read and deserves to be.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 W. W. I plane
  - 5 Site of Taj Mahal
  - 9 —free
  - 13 Son of founder of Troy
  - 14 Biblical deity
  - 15 Garden bloom
  - 16 Sports, for instance
  - 18 —Mongolia
  - 19 Erwin
  - 20 Slippery customers
  - 21 Fruits
  - 22 Ruhr city
  - 24 Cafe patrons
  - 26 Spanish pronoun
  - 28 City on the Volga
  - 31 Certain roads
  - 35 Medical suffix
  - 36 Nut part
  - 37 Through
  - 38 Oriental rulers
  - 39 Office-holders
  - 40 Distressed
  - 44 Opera composer
  - 46 Apparatus
  - 47 Choices
  - 49 Spice
  - 52 Redskin
  - 53 Emulation
  - 55 Keats specialty
  - 57 —restaurant
  - 58 Photographers' concern
  - 60 Clerics
  - 61 Land measure
  - 62 Optometrist's concern
  - 63 Beans
  - 64 Queen's name
  - 65 "Or—"
  - 12 Son of Odin
  - 15 Storage workers
  - 17 Peewee
  - 21 Suspension
  - 23 Spanish painter
  - 25 Limp—
  - 27 Lively wit
  - 29 Gen. Bradley
  - 30 Enormous
  - 31 Eastern ruler
  - 32 Alien Prefix
  - 33 Strollers
  - 34 Willie Winkie
  - 36 Lofly home
  - 40 Kitchen items
  - 41 Fairy-tale word
  - 42 Vacuum tube
  - 43 Sounds of gaiety
  - 45 Politicians' concerns
  - 48 Englishman
  - 50 Edible mushroom
  - 51 Wonderful places
  - 52 African tree
  - 54 See 41 Down
  - 56 Actual being
  - 57 Dance step
  - 58 Period
  - 59 Rubber tree









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